The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 448.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Grier Retires from the Supreme Court.

Healthy Condition of Our Foreign Trade.

Progress of the Census Bill.

The Coal Interest Looking After No. 1.

E. Rumsey Wing Not Yet Decided.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

VACANCIES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Justice Grier, the second oldest Justice on the Supreme bench, will to-morrow tender to the President his resignation, to take effect February 20, when he will retire on the full pay allowed for the rest of his life by the act of last session. Judge Grier is from Pennsylvania, and was appointed by President Polk in 1846. During the last few years he has been very infirm, and at this term of court has not been able to attend its daily sessions. This will make the second vacancy in the court, though it seems settled that Attorney General Hoar is to be appointed to the first one.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Special Commissioner Wells' forthcoming report will show that the importation for July, August, September, October and November of this year, are some twelve millions more than last year, and the exports for the three months this year are thirty-one millions of dollars more in round numbers than last year. The export of bullion and specie for the same period are four millions of dollars less than last year. These statistics show, of course, a much healthier condition of our foreign trade for the last months of the present year than for 1868.

THE CENSUS BILL.

Although the Senate was not in session to-day, there was but little attraction in the House. The census bill was debated again all day, but was not finished. It is hoped to pass it to-morrow and send it to the Senate on Monday. The only important amendment to-day was that striking out the test oath, thus requiring officers of the census to simply take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

FINANCE.

There was but one financial bill introduced in the House to-day, which prohibits the sale of gold by the Government. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, where two similar bills are now pending, but on which no action will be taken till after the holiday recess.

THE COAL INTEREST.

A long argument was laid before the Ways and Means Committee to-day by the Pennsylvania coal interest, protesting against the reduction of any duty on coal, in which facts and figures were made to appear that Nova Scotia bituminous coal was nearly $5 dearer in Boston than Maryland and Pennsylvania coal, arguing that if the former were admitted duty free it could not be delivered as cheap as the latter.

E. RUMSEY WING,

of Kentucky, the newly-appointed Minister to Ecuador, had an interview to-day with Secretary Fish, but has not finally decided to accept that mission.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, made another effort in the House of Representatives to-day to have his bill for the issue of forty millions legal-tender notes referred to Committee on Ways and Means, but it was again objected to by Mr. Garfield, who wants it to go to the Banking and Currency Committee of which he is chairman. Mr. Ingersoll consequently withdrew it and will offer it again on Monday and under a suspension of the rules will bring the House to a test vote whether it will have the Ways and Means Committee under Schenck, or the Banking and Currency Committee under Garfield to shape the financial legislation of the session.

W. R. DOBINS,

of Maysville, was to-day appointed Surveyor of Distilleries for the State of Kentucky.

THE TEST OATH.

A protest is to be made to the House against Lewis McKenzie, Radical member from the Alexandria (Virginia) district, taking his seat, on the ground that he cannot take the test-oath.

FREE BANKING.

The feeling in favor of free banking is increasing in Congress.

The bill by D. J. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, for funding the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and to make national banking free, introduced on Wednesday, is the result of long reflection on his part as a manufacturer, and he believes it will receive the sanction of a large majority of the House.

Baron Von Gerolt, the North German Minister, has seen Governor Geary, at Harrisburg, Penn., relative to the Dr. Schoepper case, and the Governor, it is stated, has declared himself willing to revise the case from a memorandum which is being prepared at the office of this embassy.

FISH GIVES A RECEPTION.

Secretary Fish gave an elaborate reception to-night, which was attended by the Cabinet, the foreign legation and most of the Senate.

[To the Associated Press.]

OCEAN CABLES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The subject of the French cable was thoroughly considered by the Foreign Committee yesterday and to-day. The committee will unanimously sustain Grant's views relative to ocean cables, and will report a bill with a view to remedy this complaint.

FINANCIAL.

Representative Coburn's resolution, which was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, requires the Secretary of the Treasury to sell all coin not necessary to be retained for the payment of interest and other demands in coin, and to continue sales monthly, reserving all such amounts as may be needed for the above named purposes.

PERSONAL.

Representative Van Auken is detained at home, in Pennsylvania, by sickness.

THE GEORGIA QUESTION.

It is believed Congress will take no action on the Georgia question till after the holidays.

BANKING.

The Committee on Banking has not yet held a meeting, owing to engagements of Gen. Garfield, a member, who has charge of the census bill pending in the House.

REVENUE BUREAU.

In the internal revenue bureau during the month of November 583,600 distilled spirit stamps were issued, the value of which was $5,000,000. Tobacco stamps were issued to the value of $1,800,000.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner decided that although distillers and brewers can sell at the place of manufacture so long as they sell in original casks or packages, to which tax stamps are affixed, without the payment of the tax as liquor dealers, a rectifier of his distilled products cannot sell without paying a tax as a liquor dealer at any place.

CLAIMS.

In the Court of Claims judgments were rendered the past year on eighty-four claims and twenty-four were dismissed. Aggregate amount claimed, $2,600,000; amount awarded, $600,000.

CHICAGO.

County Treasurer Murdered and Robbed—Walsh's Respite—Injunction Dismissed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Last evening about six o'clock, two men entered the office of the Treasurer of Tama county, Iowa, and asked for some stamps. Mr. Camery, Deputy Treasurer, turned to get them, when they caught him by the throat, knocked his head against the wall, and stabbed him three times. They then seized $6,000 that lay in the safe. It is feared Camery is fatally wounded. Should the robbers be caught they will be lynched beyond a doubt.

It turns out that Fenesse was employed in obtaining the respite of David Walsh, the murderer, from Governor Palmer. Wherry, who was the messenger to lay the matter before Governor Palmer, after an interview, telegraphed "all right," after the Governor had expressly declared he would not interfere. On the strength of this dispatch Walsh's friends informed him he was respited. Disliking to disappoint the prisoner, the Governor afterwards consented to respite him thirty days.

The injunction upon the Commissioners for locating the Illinois Northern Insane Hospital at Elgin has been dismissed. The trustees will proceed to erect buildings at that place.

BOSTON.

The Fisheries—The Liquor Traffic.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The past season has been unfortunate for Gloucester fishermen. Sixteen vessels, valued at $84,000, were wrecked; while minor damages to the fleet have been very great. Fifty-six fishermen lost their lives.

Two young men, bar tenders at the Adams House, were to-day sentenced for selling liquor—one to fifty dollars fine, the other to a similar fine with three months in the house of correction.

NASHVILLE.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad Bill—The School Bill—Dr. Schoeppe.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.—The consideration of the penitentiary bill occupied the attention of the House to-day until adjournment, so that the Cincinnati Southern bill was not taken up. It will come up to-morrow after the morning business, but it is doubtful if a vote will be taken on its passage before Monday. It will not pass in its present shape, but whether the changes or amendments will be material is not easy to determine just now. Outside influence is being brought to bear on both sides, and altogether the case is attracting a good deal of interest.

The bill to abolish the present school system passed its last reading in the House to-day. An amendment was unanimously adopted providing that the tax levied by counties shall be distributed *pro rata* between white and colored children.

The German citizens of this city, in public meeting, have signed a petition to Gov. Geary protesting against the execution of Dr. Schoepper, convicted of the murder of Miss Strenckle.

The School Bill—Ward & Briggs' Appropriation—Southern Railroad Bill—Black-mailing.

[To the Associated Press.]

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.—The House to-day so amended the Senate bill providing for county taxation for common schools as to distribute the fund raised, between white and colored children pro rata, and passed it on its final reading.

A bill passed on second reading allowing Ward & Briggs, lessees of the penitentiary $132,000 of their claim of $267,000, against the State, the remainder to be adjudicated by the Chancery Court.

The order of the day, the Cincinnati Southern railroad bill, was not reached, but will probably come up to-morrow.

J. Edward Stacy, late revenue detective, was arrested to-day at the instance of Supervisor Emory, charged with levying blackmail on distillers. The affidavits of distillers from different parts of the State show that he obtained large sums of money from them. Commissioner Campbell required him to give a bail bond for his appearance at the next term of the Federal Court.

FOREIGN.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE.]

FRANCE.

THE YELLOW BOOK PUBLISHED.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The French Official Yellow Book is just published. It gives a favorable account of the condition of France, and states that her relations with foreign powers and their relations with one another are still more amicable since the conference on the dispute between Greece and Turkey, held in Paris. The situation of the North German confederacies is not such as to cause France to change her attitude. In Italy order is gaining ground in spite of the revolutionary movements.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Book makes an important declaration in regard to the Ecumenical Council. This body it says is beyond the pale of political powers, so the Emperor is resolved to use his incontestable right to intervene in its deliberations, and through their representatives all Catholic powers approve this course.

The Turko-Egyptian question is reviewed, and the efforts made to reconcile the Sultan and Viceroy are dwelt on at length.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS

are treated of to the following effect: The advent of Grant to the Presidency made no change in the good relations between the two nations. France has assisted the efforts of the Washington Government to re-establish peace between Spain and the Pacific. The sympathy shown by the United States and South America with the Cuban rebellion has unfortunately complicated the settlement of the above question, winding up this subject. The Book says the French Government has no reason to violate the laws of neutrality. The only aim of this Government is to develop peacefully its foreign relations and guard the interests of France.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF

had another stormy session to-day. An opposition Deputy demanded the impeachment of M. Forcade, Minister of the Interior. A scene of violence followed such as was never before witnessed in the chamber. The sitting was adjourned amid great excitement.

RAPPEL.

The prosecution of M. Rappel was caused by a libelous article written by Charles Hugo. It has terminated in conviction, and Hugo has been sentenced to a fine of 1,000 francs, with four months' imprisonment, and the publisher of the journal to 1,000 francs and two months' imprisonment.

GRANT'S DESIGNS UPON CUBA.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The report comes from Madrid that it is confidently believed that President Grant intends to seize Cuba.

ENGLAND.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times has an article on the Alabama claims. It hopes the American Government will appoint such men as George William Curtis and Wm. M. Evarts to state the facts and law of the case. It thinks good results will certainly follow such a selection.

THE BODY OF PEABODY

will be removed from Westminster Abby to the ship Monarch to-day. Crowds are at the tomb paying their last respects to the remains.

SCOTLAND.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

EDINBURG, Dec. 10.—The Scotsman publishes a report, which it declares entitled to credit, that Lord Clarendon will soon open negotiations with the United States for a settlement of the Alabama claims.

PORTUGAL.

SOLDATA DECLINES.

LISBON, Dec. 10.—The Duke of Soldata, having been pressed by the King to accept the post of Ambassador of Portugal at Paris, positively declines. He declares he would prefer to resign his office under the Crown rather than take the place.

HOME.

THE POPE DELIVERED ANOTHER ALLOCUTION.

ROME, Dec. 10.—The Pope delivered an allocution before the assembled Bishops. He expressed his satisfaction in being able to open the Council on the day which had been fixed; at finding that the Bishops came in such numbers to aid the Holy See, helped by the Holy Spirit. False human science and impiety were never before so strong as at present, because the church was stronger even than heaven; but the time would remedy the present evils. The holy father concluded with an invocation to the Holy Ghost, the blessed Virgin, and Saints Peter and Paul.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The steamship Brazilian, built expressly for the Suez canal traffic, has been found to draw too much water. A dispatch from Port Said announces that she attempted to make the passage, but was obliged to discharge half her cargo to get through.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 10, Eve.—Consols for money 92⅞; account 92⅞@92⅞. Bonds of '62 86, '65 84⅞, '67 86⅛; 10-40s 82⅞. Erie 20⅛; Illinois Central 99⅞; Atlantic and Great Western 25⅞. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Bourse quiet; rentes 73f 87c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Cotton—sales for the week 54,000 bales, including 10,000 for export and 5,000 on speculation; stock 519,000 bales, including 21,000 American; receipts for the week 34,000 bales, whereof 16,000 were American; quantity on the sea 320,000 bales, of which 158,000 are from the United States; market to-day a trifle better, closing steady: middling uplands 11⅞@11⅞d; Orleans 12@12⅛d; sales 12,000. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet. Receipts of wheat for 3 days 25,000 quarters, including 27,500 American; California white wheat 9s 8d@9s 9d; red Western 8s 2d; winter 8s 10d. Flour 22s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 48s 9d. Oats 2s 11d. Peas 35s. Pork 110s. Beef 107s 6d. Lard 76s 6d. Cheese 65s. Bacon 67s 6d. Common rosin 5s 6d. Petroleum unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Tallow quiet; common rosin, 6s 3d; sugar firm; refined petroleum, firm, at 1s 5d; Calcutta linseed, 58s; linseed oil, quiet and steady. Petroleum at Antwerp, firm, at 61½s. Petroleum at Bremen, quiet, at 7 thalers 9 groats. Petroleum at Hamburg, quiet, 15 marc banco 8 schillings. Havre—cotton firm, at 134 afloat.

CUBA.

A Forced Loan—Insurrectionary Proclamations—Arrival of More Troops.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—Several persons in Havana received letters from Gen. Garcia, demanding sums of money of from $2,000 to $10,000. He requests the money to be forwarded to him without delay, in care of the American Consul at Nassau. These letters have been delivered to the Spanish authorities in Havana.

An incendiary proclamation, dated Havana, December 10th, has been received by the steamer Columbia, from New York. This proclamation has been circulated extensively throughout the city.

Cespedes has issued a proclamation, in which he invokes all true Cubans to destroy their tobacco and sugar crops, in order to deprive the Spaniards of those means of revenue.

One thousand Spanish troops arrived to-day from Cadiz.

THE DOMINION.

Schooner's Crew Found Dead—Habeas Corpus.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Dec. 10.—Last night being very cold, the crew of the schooner E. B. Ketchum made a fire in the stove in the hold, and, closing the hatches, went to bed. This morning they were found dead.

MONTREAL, Dec. 10.—Application has been made in the Chambers for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Caldwell, who was remanded in connection with certain revenue frauds in New York. The counsel for the prisoner contended that a magistrate in Lower Canada has no jurisdiction to issue a warrant for the arrest of a prisoner in Ontario. The counsel for the United States argued under the recent act of Parliament that a magistrate in an extradition case has jurisdiction all over the Dominion. Judge Mondelet reserved the decision till to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

Gold, Stocks and Bonds.

Order Releasing the Spanish Gunboats.

Fears of an Attack on them by Cuban Emissaries.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The gold market opened at 123, declined to 122⅞ and advanced to 123⅛. After the board adjourned the quotations were 123⅛ to 123¼ at the close.

BONDS.

The government bond market was irregular, with frequent fluctuations, but closed strong. The Manhattan company have discovered a fraud in the New York State bounty 7 per cent. bonds, of which they are the transfer agents. The numbers of the bonds were 56,666 to 56,670, both inclusive, issued to T. H. Pratt, being five certificates of $1,000 each. Two of these certificates have appeared altered to $10,000 each, with the date and name both changed.

STOCKS.

The stock market was advanced on telegrams from Washington in favor of further inflation of the currency. The most active stocks were Reading, Rock Island, Northwestern, St. Paul, Lake Shore, and New Jersey Central.

THOSE GUNBOATS.

The following is the order of the court releasing the thirty Spanish gunboats:

United States of America, &c., against twenty-nine other gunboats, their tackle, &c., numbered from two to thirty, both inclusive. These suits, and the libels of information filed in the same, have been consolidated into one suit, and action is being now made on the part of Cornelius H. Delamater, who duly filed a claim for such gunboats, &c., to be discharged; and it appearing by the libels of information filed in such suits that the ground of forfeiture alleged therein is that the said gunboats are about to sail from the port of New York, with intent to cruise under the flag of Spain against the Government of Peru, with which the United States are at peace, in violation of the 3th section of the act of April, 1818; and it appearing to the court on such libel of information that the only ground on which it is founded is that said gunboats are intended to be used in committing piracy in the interest of the Government of Spain against the citizens and property of the Government of Peru; and the District Attorney of New York appearing now in open court and stating that the Government of the United States is satisfied that, as a political fact, a state of war does not exist at the present time between the Government or Kingdom of Spain and the Government of Peru; and also stating that the Government of the United States has no intention of further prosecuting the libel instituted; and further stating that he does not object to the granting of the motion for dismissing, it is, therefore, on motion of the attorney of said Delamater, ordered that the said motion be granted, and that the said gunboats be discharged from the custody in which they are held by the Marshal of the Southern District of New York by virtue of the several monitions and processes ordered therein.

Immediately after the above order had been signed by Judge Blatchford the U. S. Marshal repaired to the Delamater works and signed the release papers. He was, however, requested to allow his deputies to remain on board, as fears are entertained that Cuban emissaries will attempt to set fire to the gunboats. A strong force of police has also been to the docks to look out for Cuban incendiaries. To-morrow the crews for fifteen vessels will be obtained, and on Tuesday the first detachment will sail for Havana.

THE RICHARDSON SCANDAL.

A new feature has turned up in the Richardson scandal. The friends of Mrs. McFarland aver that her relations with Richardson were at all times innocent; that at no time did she entertain the least idea of marrying, and that when the Richardson letter was published last spring of an intention of marrying her, she felt shocked and thoroughly annoyed; that she was determined to be rid of McFarland, but would not consent to marry Richardson until the very last moment, when her name having been so thoroughly mixed up with the affair she determined to provide for her children by becoming his wife, and thus obtain her share of Richardson's property. All this is to be brought out on the trial.

BEECHER AND GREELEY.

It is reported to-day that a sharp correspondence has passed between Beecher and Greeley, in which the former bitterly complains of the manner in which he has been misled by false representations in regard to the relations of the various parties previous to the Astor-House marriage ceremony. It is also said that, unless Greeley exonerates Beecher publicly from the charges brought against him, judicially and otherwise, the great divine will furnish the correspondence for publication to the press.

THE ST. NICHOLAS DISASTER.

There was an extraordinary excitement at the St. Nicholas Hotel at about dusk, when the fire in the stables, gas-house, and laundry was burning. The boarders, instead of preparing their toilettes for the dinner, rushed pell-mell through the corridors, the ladies commencing to pack up their traps, and some of them actually rushing out of the House. The entire hotel was lighted with candles, the gas-house being on fire and the danger of bringing in the gas from the street being too great. While the flames were raging the hotel wore a sombre appearance for several hours, but the fire in the rear was finally subdued by the combined energy of a large number of fire companies.

[To the Associated Press.]

GAS EXPLOSION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The laundry, gas-works, and stables of the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Mercer street, in the rear of that establishment, were destroyed by fire this morning by an explosion of gas. The laundry building and gas-works were owned by the proprietors of the hotel, and the stables by Chester Lamb. Loss $75,000. An old woman named Ann Sullivan was terribly burned.

DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Romaine Mulligan, one of the alleged perpetrators of the drawback frauds, has been held to bail in $10,000.

STOLEN BONDS RECOVERED.

A portion of the proceeds of the robbery of the Duchess County Insurance Company has been recovered here in the shape of five one-thousand-dollar U. S. bonds, and a man named Chesley arrested.

RESPITED.

A stay of proceedings has been granted in the case of Owen Hand, who was to have been hanged on Friday, and the case will be argued in the general term of the Supreme Court in February.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

A letter-carrier named Robeari has been arrested, charged with embezzling a money letter.

THE MORMON SCHISM.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The Herald prints a letter from Edward W. Tullidge, one of the apostles of Mormon reform, and one of the schism in the Mormon Church. Among other causes of the pending trouble among the Salt Lake Saints, he says that the people have been reduced to a temporal bondage by the power of Brigham Young and the spirituality of Mormonism has died out of the church. The reformers propose to revive these spiritual doctrines. The war is against Brigham Young's policy, but not against himself.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY.

At the Woman's Suffrage Convention at Newark, yesterday, resolutions were adopted that woman's right to vote in New Jersey has never been legally cancelled, and that a Woman's Suffrage Association be formed in every congressional district of the State to promote this object, and secure the election of members of Congress and the Legislature who advocate political equality to women. Officers were elected and the convention adjourned.

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.

The case of the Supervisors of Westchester county against the sureties of Willetts, the defaulting County Treasurer, for the amount of his deficit, was concluded at White Plains yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict against the sureties to the full amount of the bond, $150,000.

PERE HYACINTHE'S ADDRESS.

Pere Hyacinthe concluded his address last night as follows: "In modern society celibacy exists for the sake of God, but this exception, if it make a rule, is against God and against nature. Celibacy is cowardice if it does not glorify marriage. The apostles have said marriage is honorable; marriage is spotless before God and man. The great object in view is the reconciliation of heaven and earth, and of the present life with the future, and to secure union on earth, union in the city, in the nation, and in humanity was the thought of Jesus Christ. The foundation of your people is the Bible—the book that speaks of God, the living work of Jesus Christ. The Christian faith, and belief in Jesus is at the root of this nation. May Jesus Christ protect your country and develop old Europe, preparing amid strife, unity and religious and material prosperity; and when I return I shall tell Europe that I have found liberty associated with Christianity, and have been among a people who do not think that to be free they must be parted from God."

ROSECRANS.

Gen. Rosecrans was the guest of the Union League last night. He leaves shortly for Indianapolis to attend the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland.

FISK IN A NEW SUIT.

Jas. Fisk has brought suit against C. S. Bushnell, Elisha Sperry and others, for $50,000 damages for instituting malicious suit against him last spring.

THE FENIAN FUND.

In the case of John J. Mahony, who applied to court for an order for $6,000 of the Fenian fund held by Belmont to be used in carrying on war against England, the decision has been reserved.

MEXICO.

Seward Banqueted at the Capital—Speeches, Toasts and Sentiments—Great Enthusiasm—Insurrections—Amnesty, Etc.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 1, via HAVANA, Dec. 10.—Hon. Wm. H. Seward and party arrived on the 15th ult. They were received at the railroad station by Juarez and cabinet and a commission of notables. On the 18th Mr. Nelson, United States Minister, gave Mr. Seward a banquet, at which the Representative of Germany, Minister Romero, and other Ministers, and many ladies were present.

Lerdo de Tejada, President of the Supreme Court, in a speech, said Seward's name would be imperishably written in the history of an important epoch for his services in behalf of humanity and republican institutions on the American continent.

On the night of the 27th ult. a grand banquet was given Mr. Seward at the palace. Juarez, the cabinet, and other prominent persons were present. Juarez toasted Grant, and paid a high compliment to the American Minister. Mr. Nelson responded.

Lerdo de Tejada spoke at considerable length, defining relations of the Governments of the United States and Mexico. He proceeded to point out a resemblance between the laws and institutions of the two countries, and declared that in these respects and in the common pursuit of liberty they were much alike.

Mr. Seward followed in a speech disclaiming all personal interest in coming to Mexico. The Mexican Government, he said, wisely gave their political positions to their own countrymen, and not to foreign adventurers. His sole ambition was to inspire the American people with a thorough understanding of the destinies of this continent. Although originally colonized by European monarchies, yet sooner or later it must be made entirely independent of foreign control, and of every form of despotic government.

Mr. Seward proceeded to give an eloquent exposition of American republicanism, especially in its application to the American Continent, and closed by proposing a toast to President Juarez, whose name, he said, would remain indissolubly connected with the memories of Lincoln, Bolivar, and Washington.

An operatic troupe was present and sang the Star-spangled Banner.

Minister Iglesias interpreted Mr. Seward's speech. Immense enthusiasm prevailed. A very large crowd was present, all anxious to see Mr. Seward. He will probably leave about the 19th inst.

About one thousand men are at work on the railroad at the pass of Del Macho, near Orizaba. The yield of the Sonora mines is beautiful. Manufacturing interests are increasing in prosperity.

The Neacais insurrection has ended. The usual number of pronunciamentos have been issued by the insurrectionists.

A light shock of earthquake has been felt in various parts of the Republic.

An English steamer, while raising anchor at Vera Cruz, snapped the chain, and three sailors were killed and seven wounded.

The town of Tresville was lately visited by a terrific hurricane. Over 200 houses were destroyed.

A party of men employed in counterfeiting revenue stamps were discovered in the capital and arrested.

A rebellion has broken out in Sierra Puebla.

The town of Zacapoaxtla was captured by Negrete's partisans. Negrete's headquarters are at Lusuellan.

The Vera Cruz telegraph wire has been cut and the force reported marching on Perote. The town of Stanns has pronounced in favor of the revolution.

The amnesty bill has been amended so as to include several very important classes of persons who did not previously share its benefits.

Alabama Legislative Proceedings.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 10.—In the House, to-day, Brown, of Chambers, Democrat, was voted out of his seat and refused the privilege of spreading his protest on the journal. A motion to seat Ward, his contestant, was voted down.

McKinstry, Republican, of Mobile, was voted a seat in place of Magee, Democrat, recently ejected on the ground of ineligibility for having been a road commissioner before the war. The name of McKinstry was in the list of persons whose disabilities were removed this week by Congress.

Dr. Schoeppe.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 10.—Dr. Paul Schoeppe, under sentence of death, has presented a petition to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania earnestly asserting his innocence of the murder of Miss Steinicke and asking a new hearing on a writ of error. Attorney General Brewster has assented to grant a new writ of error returnable the first Monday in January, which will be issued.

CINCINNATI.

The Supervisor—Hog Cholera Again.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—Hon. Reeder W. Clark, recently appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Southern Ohio, entered on the duties of his office to-day.

Hog cholera has broken out again among slop-fed swine at one distillery at Comminsville. Twenty to twenty-five die daily, mostly stock hogs of light weight.

Stabbed to Death.

SCRANTON, PA., Dec. 10.—This evening Hugh Carmichael was stabbed to death by his brother-in-law, Wm. Crawford. Carmichael leaves a wife and three children.

Execution Postponed.

ROCHESTER, New York, Dec. 10.—Judge Grover, of the Court of Appeals, has granted a writ of error in the Messner murder case. He will not be executed to-day.

THE RADICAL CUE.

Sumner's Trumpet Brays the Accepted Basis.

Mr. Sumner sounds the trumpet for another forward movement by the grand army of Radicalism. He does it in his usually adopted form of a lecture, peddled through the principal cities of the East before the meeting of Congress, and thus turns an honest penny with his politics, taking care of his pocket and his principles at the same time, like others of his party associates. Four years ago, just before the meeting of the first Congress that succeeded the war, the Honorable Charles took the rostrum on the subject of reconstruction, and proclaimed "the great doctrine of political equality," asserting for the first time the principle of negro suffrage as a condition of the readmission of the Southern States. It will not soon be forgotten with what haste all the leading Republican journals and politicians rushed in to denounce both Sumner and his lecture, and how they laughed derisively at the fanaticism of both. We know what has followed since. The doctrine of that lecture is to-day the accepted basis of the Radical party; and Mr. Sumner, in his zeal to retain the skirmish line of his party, finds himself compelled to make another advance. He does it in his lecture on "Caste," which sounds the gong for Chinese suffrage, and in which he proclaims against distinction on account of color, not only against the African because he is black, but "against the Chinese because he is yellow." Inasmuch as Mr. Sumner regards the Fifteenth Amendment as already adopted, and the political rights of the negroes secure under it, he could have had no other object than the one I state in preparing this lecture. So we may look at an early day for the inauguration of a movement in favor of Chinese suffrage. There are not many impediments to it, as it is. The only one I know of is the word "white" in the naturalization laws. When this is stricken out, John Chinaman will have achieved "the inestimable boon of the elective franchise"—which is the latest fantastical title for the right of a negro to get his head broken at the polls after the farce of military government shall have been played out.—[Mack, in Cincinnati Enquirer.

☞ Edmond About has the following to say about national peculiarities: He presumes his samples have severally reached the ages of twenty-five. At this age an American has learned six trades, made four fortunes, one failure and two campaigns, pleaded a lawsuit, preached a religion, killed six men with a revolver and conquered an island. An Englishman has written two theses, accompanied an embassy, established a counting-house, converted a Catholic, made a tour of the world, and read the complete works of Walter Scott. A Frenchman has composed a tragedy written for two newspapers, received three sword thrusts, attempted two suicides, provoked fourteen husbands, and changed his politics nineteen times. A German has disfigured fourteen of his intimate friends, swallowed sixteen barrels of beer and Hegel's Philosophy, chanted seven thousand couplets, compromised a servant, smoked a million of pipes, slipped into two revolutions. The Roman Prince has done nothing, seen nothing, loved nothing, suffered nothing. The gate of a cloister is opened and a young girl brought forth, as inexperienced as himself, and these two simpletons kneel before a priest, who permits them to give birth to other simpletons.

☞ Bosman, of the Yokohama Japanese party, said to a Chicago Republican reporter about the Chinese: "While I would allow all my servants the most complete freedom of my valuables, I would in no case trust them to do business for me. My keys I never carried, and I am confident nothing was ever stolen from me in this way. If, however, I sent a servant out to buy anything, say, for instance, an article that would cost eighty cents, he would bring the article and pocket the twenty cents. Or perhaps he would bring the correct change but an inferior article. But that little eccentricity is easily vanquished by never giving them an opportunity to do business on their own account."

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

HOUSE........WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. Scofield—For the transfer of the Philadelphia navy-yard to League Island.

By Mr. Rogers—To remove the political disabilities of people of States lately in rebellion.

By Mr. Whittemore—To amend the laws regulating the coasting trade.

By Mr. Sheldon—Extending the limits of the port of New Orleans; making an appropriation for removing obstructions from Bayou Teche, La.; making appropriations for repairing and finishing the New Orleans Custom-house.

By Mr. Wells—Donating to St. Louis for a public park the land on which the arsenal stands. The bill donates the entire arsenal tract in lieu of six acres heretofore granted, and authorizes the erection of the arsenal at Jefferson barracks.

By Mr. Strickland—To extend time for the completion of the military road from Copper Harbor, Mich., to Green Bay, Wis.; to divide Michigan into three judicial districts and establish the Northern District of Michigan; also a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature asking an appropriation for improvement of the entrance to Portage Lake.

By Mr. Jenckes—To establish a uniform rule of naturalization throughout the United States.

By Mr. Fisher—To authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara river.

By Mr. Lawrence—To abolish certain fees required of pensioners, making it the duty of pension agents to make out semi-annual papers for pensioners and administer oaths without the fees now required.

By Mr. Hay—To repeal so much of the internal revenue law as requires farmers and gardeners to have produce brokers' license to sell their own produce from stalls or stands.

By Mr. Coburn—To provide for the sale of the coin in the Treasury, except such as may be necessary for the payment of interest on the bonds.

RESOLUTIONS

were offered and adopted as follows:

By Mr. Mercur—Instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the propriety of reducing the expenses of obsequies of members of Congress.

By Mr. Wood—Instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the condition under which the French Cable Company is holding its concession from the French Government to connect its telegraph by the French shore, and whether there is any restriction or reservation in such concession that is prejudicial to the rights of the Government or people of the United States.

MR. HOAG asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of recognizing the independence of Cuba, but objection was made.

LEGAL TENDERS.

MR. INGERSOLL—Again introduced his bill authorizing the additional issue of 44,000,000 legal tenders, and moved its reference to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MR. GARFIELD moved to refer it to the Committee on Banking.

MR. INGERSOLL supposed that was a debatable question, and he proposed to discuss it.

MR. GARFIELD, who held the floor to call up census bill, declined to yield.

MR. INGERSOLL withdrew his bill.

The SPEAKER presented various documents including a memorial from the State of South Carolina relative to the recognition of Cuba.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The House went into committee, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the census bill.

MR. KELLEY moved to strike out of the 4th section of the proviso, that in any city comprising more than one Congressional District the Secretary of Interior may appoint one district superintendent for such city instead of one for each district. He argued that it would impose upon such superintendent in Philadelphia, comprising four and a half districts, and in New York, comprising six districts, from four to six times the amount of labor imposed on other superintendents without any increase of compensation. After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to.

MR. JENCKES moved to add an additional section as section 8, authorizing each district superintendent to employ, by consent of the general superintendents, in addition to the enumeration, one or more persons to collect, collate, arrange and report the special statistical information called for by the act in relation to mines and mining, to manufacturing and mechanical industry, mercantile and trading establishments and business, fisheries, education, religion, charities, and charitable, sanitary, reformatory and penal institutions, and other commercial and social statistics. He argued in favor of the amendment, and to show the necessity and advantage of the employment of such experts as his amendment contemplates. After considerable discussion, the amendment was agreed to—66 to 45.

MR. WILKINSON moved an amendment to the fourteenth section imposing a fine of $5,000 on any corporation which shall refuse or neglect to give any information required by the act. In sustaining his amendment he declared his belief that the two States of Minnesota and Iowa paid to railroad corporations for transportation of produce ten millions a year more than they ought to pay, and when the people came to know how they were victimized by railroad corporations it would awaken a degree of indignation which would require the Government to take hold of those mammoth corporations and restrict their power to rob and plunder the people. After discussion, the amendment was adopted.

MR. SCOFIELD moved to strike out the enacting clause. He was opposed to the multiplication of Federal officers as provided by the bill. He preferred the act of 1850. He believed that under it the census of 1860 had been well taken. Its schedules were better than those presented in this bill, and he believed its machinery was better. There were no provisions here for gathering statistics about the principal products of his own district.

MR. GARFIELD—"The poor man's light." [Laughter.]

MR. SCOFIELD appreciated the labor of the Census Committee, but didn't like the machinery of the bill, nor did he like the multiplication of Federal officers. When the war commenced there was but one set of Federal officers, while now there were four sets, and this bill proposed to create a fifth.

MR. GARFIELD regretted that, if the motion was to be adopted, it had not been effected earlier, so as to save time. The House had to take the present bill or to allow the census to be taken under the law of 1850, with its slave schedule and all. He regretted that the House had not got a committee on the census more devoted, perhaps, to economy, and one which could have got in the "poor man's light." He wished to have the question determined.

MR. SCOFIELD'S motion was rejected by a large majority.

MR. FARNSWORTH moved to strike out the fifteenth section, giving the franking privilege to the census agents. He made the motion so as to test the question.

MR. GARFIELD, while expressing himself in favor of abolishing the franking privilege, did not regard this as a test question on that subject. Motion rejected.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

MR. WARD presented a petition signed by 72,000 citizens of the State of New York asking Congress to accord belligerent rights to Cuba and recognize its independence, and he asked it to be read.

MR. FARNSWORTH and others objected.

MR. WARD withdrew the petition, announcing he would on Monday move to suspend the rules to have it read.

ADJOURNED.

A motion to adjourn till Monday was rejected, and the House at 3:35 adjourned till to-morrow.

HER FAVORITE PHANTOM.

A Piqua Widow Marries the Spirit of a Deceased Acquaintance.

[From the Piqua (Ohio) Journal.]

A widow lady of this place named Mrs. W——, who is a convert to spiritualism, became convinced that her affinity was embodied in the spirit of a gentleman who died nearly two years ago, and she accordingly sought the counsel of a lady medium, also a resident of the county seat, who advised her to be at once united in wedlock to the deceased. Strange as it may seem, Mrs. W—— made preparations for such an event, and at the time appointed made her appearance at the house of the medium arrayed in bridal attire. After placing herself in communication with the spirit of the departed gentleman, the medium performed the ceremony and pronounced the two man and wife, after which Mrs. W—— received the congratulations of several friends present and returned to her own residence, where a sumptuous repast was served in honor of the event.

We are assured that the parties engaged in this singular transaction acted in perfect good faith. Our opinion is that the heroine in the affair will soon sigh for something more substantial than a spirit husband.

SHOCKING.

A Man's Head Cut in Two by a Saw.

[From the York (Penn.) Gazette.]

Gabriel Bare, of West Manchester township, about five miles from York, met with an accident on Thursday morning last, which terminated in his death the same evening. Mr. Bare was sawing wood with a circular saw, driven by horse power, when a screw is supposed to have become loose, causing the saw to separate into a half-dozen pieces, one of which struck him in the mouth, passing upward between the right eye and nose, severing the cranium and passing out about midway between the top of the head and neck. After the accident Mr. Bare went to his house without assistance, and died as above stated. The head of the unfortunate man may be said to have been literally cut in two.

☞ On the occasion of a recent conclave of Knights Templar in Iowa the imposing procession of the Grand Commandery marched to the exhilarating tune of "Captain Jenks of the Horse Marines."

RELIGIOUS LITIGATION.

Decision of the Church Property Question by the Supreme Court of Missouri.

In the Supreme Court of Missouri, October term, 1869, State ex. rel. Samuel S. Watson vs. Robt. P. Farris et al. Information in the nature of quo warranto.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

The Circuit Attorney of the Nineteenth Judicial District exhibited to the Circuit Court sitting in the county of St. Charles an information in the nature of a quo warranto, at the relation of Samuel S. Watson vs. the defendants in this proceeding. The controversy grows out of a conflict in which different persons claim the right to act as trustees of "Lindenwood Female College," an institution of learning situated in St. Charles county.

The college was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of this State, approved February 24th, 1853, and the third section of the charter provides that the management of the affairs of the corporation shall be vested in a board of fifteen directors, and at all meetings of the board five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Section four provides that the board of directors named in the act of incorporation shall be divided into three classes of five each, one class of which shall vacate their offices in each successive year. The section then declares: "The vacancies in the board caused by the expiration of the term of service of each of said classes shall be filled by the Presbytery of St. Louis, of which several of the corporators are members, and which is connected with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, usually styled the Old School."

No difficulty ever arose, nor was there ever any dispute, as to what body was ever entitled to fill the annual vacancies till the fall of the year 1866, when a disruption took place in the Presbyterian church in St. Louis, resulting in the organization of two separate and distinct Presbyteries, each claiming to be the legitimate church organization, and therefore invested with the power of supplying the vacancies as they occurred.

The difficulty and dissension grew out of the action of the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian church, in issuing its deliverances, on the subject of loyalty and slavery during the progress of the civil war, through which the country has just passed. These deliverances inculcated loyalty, took strong ground in favor of the general government in the struggle then going on, and pronounced emphatically against slavery.

A minority of the church, residing principally in the two States of Kentucky and Missouri, dissented from the views contained in the deliverances, and wrote and published a paper called the Declaration and Testimony, in which the proceedings of the General Assembly were assailed with great acrimony and bitterness. The paper was signed by a number of the ministers and ruling elders of the church. In commenting on the action of the General Assembly, the paper says:

Here follows a quotation from the "Declaration and Testimony" which we omit. The Court proceeds:

It will be thus seen that the dissenters in the Declaration and Testimony, arraigned the General Assembly as being guilty of betrayals, faithlessness, apostacy and corruption, and indicated their purpose to openly resist authority, and in the event that they could not succeed in enforcing their sentiments, then they avowed their intention to withdraw from its control.

Thus matters stood when the General Assembly, the highest court of judicature known to the Presbyterian Church in the United States, met in St. Louis, in May, 1866. Dr. Gurley, a member of that body, offered the following resolutions:

1. "*Resolved*, That the General Assembly does hereby condemn the Declaration and Testimony as a slander against the Church, schismatic in its character and aims, and its adoption by any of our Church Courts as an act of rebellion against the authority of the General Assembly."

2. "*Resolved*, That the whole subject contemplated in this report, including the report itself, be referred to the next General Assembly."

3. "*Resolved*, That the signers of the Declaration and Testimony, and the members of the Presbytery of Louisville who voted to adopt that paper, be summoned, and they are hereby summoned, before the next General Assembly to answer for what they have done in this matter, and, until their case is decided, they shall not be permitted to sit as members of any Church Court higher than the Sessions."

4. "*Resolved*, That if any Presbytery shall disregard this action of the General Assembly, and at any meeting shall enroll as entitled to a seat or seats in the body one or more of the persons designated in the preceding resolutions and summoned to appear before the next General Assembly, then that Presbytery shall *ipso facto* be dissolved, and its ministers and elders who adhere to this action of the General Assembly are hereby authorized and directed, in such cases, to take charge of the Presbyterial records, to retain and exercise all the authority and functions of the original Presbytery until the next meeting of the General Assembly."

These resolutions were adopted by a vote of 196 ayes to 37 nays. [Assembly Min., 1866, p. 60.] After this action of the General Assembly, the Presbytery of St. Louis met in September of the same year.

The facts necessary to be stated in connection with the disruption and reorganization of the Presbytery are briefly these: After the formal meeting of the Presbytery for the transaction of business, and after the roll had been called and the absentees noted by the clerk, Mr. Niccolls, one of the members, protested against the admission of John J. Johns to a seat in the body, on the ground that he was a signer of the Declaration and Testimony. Another member then offered a resolution or motion (which seemed to be admitted to have been the *ipso facto* edict of dissolution on the part of the General Assembly), which was ruled out by order of the Moderator. An appeal from the decision was taken, and this was declared also to be out of order, and the Moderator refused to put the vote. Farris in his testimony says the Assembly brethren undertook strategy, and that the intention to execute the *ipso facto* order of the General Assembly was evident, and that after the Moderator had refused to put the vote on the appeal from his decision, Dr. Wilson obtained the floor and pronounced the Presbytery dissolved by authority of the General Assembly, and called Dr. Niccolls to the chair as the former Moderator. "After this," the witness says, "there was a great deal of disgraceful confusion in the house of God." Dr. Niccolls testifies that after the announcement made by Dr. Wilson to the effect that by the authority of the General Assembly the Presbytery was dissolved, a motion was made that he (witness) take the chair as Moderator. The vote was put and carried. He then organized the Presbytery with prayer, after which a motion was made and carried electing Mr. Cook Stated Clerk, and then the Presbytery, on motion, adjourned, to meet the next day at Kirkwood. The Declaration and Testimony members remained and proceeded with what they call the regular business of the Presbytery, and adjourned after electing Gilbreath Moderator, and Booth Temporary Clerk. In the following spring (April, 1867), the last mentioned body elected defendants trustees of the Lindenwood Female College. In May, 1867, each of these nine judicatories claimed representation in the General Assembly of the church, sitting at Cincinnati. A committee to whom the question of admission to seats was referred, reported adversely to the claims of the Declaration and Testimony Presbytery, and admitted the Assembly brethren. The report was concurred in by a vote of 202 ayes to 4 nays. (Assem. Min. 1867, p. 334). The General Assembly at the same time declaring that the Presbyteries in Missouri, adhering to the General Assembly, and disclaiming the Declaration and Testimony were to be respected and observed as the true and only lawful judicatories within the State of Missouri which were in connection with, and under the care and authority of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America.

In 1868, the Declaration and Testimony Presbytery did not send commissioners to the General Assembly, and were not represented in that body, nor is there any evidence to show that they have had any connection with the same since that time.

Such is a concise outline of the facts as developed in this case. It is contended on behalf of the defendants, that the action of the General Assembly, in passing the resolutions of Dr. Gurley, *ipso facto*, dissolving the church organizations that maintained the Declaration and Testimony, or that admitted to seats or permitted to be enrolled the signers thereof, was *ultra vires* and void. That the General Assembly exceeded its jurisdiction, that its functions are appellate only, that it can only deal with, or take cognizance of cases that come up regularly from the lower courts, by appeal, complaint, reference or review of their records, &c.

On the other hand, it is argued for the plaintiff that the General Assembly is the aggregate of all the individual church Presbyteries and Synods, and has jurisdiction over all the Synods, and concurrent original jurisdiction with each Synod, Presbytery, and session, down to each individual church.

And they further seek to derive authority for the course pursued in this case from the form of government, chapter 12, section 5, which says:

"To the General Assembly also belongs the power of deciding in all controversies respecting doctrine and discipline, of reproving, warning, or bearing testimony against error in doctrine, or immorality in practice in any church, Presbytery, or Synod; of erecting new Synods when it may be judged necessary; of superintending the concerns of the whole church; of corresponding with foreign churches on such terms as may be agreed upon by the Assembly and the corresponding body; of suppressing schismatical contentions and disputations; and, in general, of recommending and attempting reformation of manners, and the promotion of charity, truth, and holiness through all the churches under their care." The argument that the *ipso facto* decree was a nullity proceeds on the theory that the offense with which the Declaration and Testimony members were charged could only be tried judicially, and that before any sentence could be passed upon them it was a necessary prerequisite that they should have been regularly cited and full opportunity afforded them of making their defense. Were the General Assembly a court, proceeding according to the course of the common law, this would be incontrovertible. It cannot, however, be said that the persons arraigned were deprived of all opportunity to make their defense, for they were cited to appear and answer for what they had done, and the facts show that some actually did so; but still the citation was not such a service as would be required in a civil court, in its formation. It is the highest ecclesiastical tribunal in the Presbyterian Church; all organizations and members of the Church act in subordination to it. But whether the General Assembly had original jurisdiction in the case, and acted within the prescribed limits of its power, depends entirely on its structure and the authority vested in it. It possesses the unlimited control of superintending the concerns of the whole Church, and of suppressing schismatical contentions and disputations. It combines within itself all the branches which constitute the elements of a complete government, viz: executive, legislative and judicial. Superintending the concerns of the churches and suppressing schisms are certainly not judicial acts.

In a case entirely analogous to the one we are now considering, when the General Assembly, of its own motion, in 1837, excinded the Synods of Utica, Genesee, Geneva, and the Western Reserve, it was held by a court of the very highest authority and respectability that the Assembly did not exceed its power, and that the excinding orders amounted to ordinances of dissolution, and were the valid exercise of constitutional power.

In delivering the opinion of the court, Ch. Gibson said: "Could the Synods, however, be dissolved by a legislative act? I know not how they could have been legitimately dissolved by any others. The Assembly is a homogeneous body, uniting in itself, without separation of parts, the legislative, executive, and judicial functions of the government, and its acts are referable to the one or the other of them according to the capacity in which it sat when they were performed. (Commonwealth vs. Green, Wharton, 531.)" By reference to Baird's digest it will be seen that the General Assembly has always claimed and freely exercised the power contended for. In 1837, as above stated, it entirely cut off and disowned four Synods, which led to the formation of what is known as the New School Presbyterian Church. In 1839 it dissolved the Synods of Tennessee and Michigan, and the ministers and churches which adhered to its authority were attached to other Synods. There seems to have been no dissent as to its power and jurisdiction thus to act in the premises, among its own members. Where jurisdiction has for a long period of time been exercised by a court or body, the presumption is that it has been lawfully and rightfully exercised. Every superior court must be the judge of its own powers and jurisdiction. It is true the Supreme Court of the United States and the Supreme Court of a State and the highest judicatory or court of a church may err, and many do unconstitutional things, but what tribunal in such cases can exercise a revisory power and undo these things? Can an inferior court presume to decide that the superior court has transcended its power, and that its judgments are not obligatory?

Suppose this court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction determines a matter which the Circuit Court or the County Court deems wrong, can one of these inferior tribunals disobey it on that account, and raise the standard of resistance and adjudge it to be invalid? If this were so it would in effect be an appeal from the higher court to the lower court.

It is fit and proper that there should be an end to litigation and an adjustment of difficulties, and to accomplish this end courts of last resort have been established. It does not follow that the judgments of the highest courts or judicatories are always right, for everything done by man is at best imperfect and liable to be erroneous; but it is the best system which has yet been devised for the well being of society and the protection of human rights. Now the General Assembly is the highest court of judicatory known to the Presbyterian Church; it possesses extensive, original and appellate jurisdiction, and whether the case in the matter of the Declaration and Testimony signers was regularly or irregularly before it was a subject for it to determine for itself, and no civil court can revise, modify or impair its action in a matter of purely ecclesiastical concern. But in addition to this it has legislative and executive capacity and acts upon all subjects coming before it according as they belong to either or each of these departments.

It seems that in conformity with the theory and doctrines of the church it is the source and fountain of power and that its authority is neither delegated by nor derived from any human body. The utter impolicy of the civil courts attempting to interfere in determining matters which have been passed upon in church tribunals arising out of ecclesiastical concerns, is apparent. It would involve them in difficulties and contentions, and impose upon them duties which are not in harmony in their proper functions. Before a court could give an enlightened judgment it would necessarily have to explore the whole range of the doctrine and discipline of the given church, and survey the vast field of the Divine Word. In matters of litigation where the title of property comes in contest the rule would be different, as it is the imperative duty of the courts to adjudicate upon the civil rights of all parties.

Happily, in this country there is a total discrimination between the church and the State, and neither will interfere with the other when acting within their appropriate spheres. In the case of Gibson vs. Armstrong (7 B., Monroe 481), there was a controversy growing out of the disruption of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844; the plaintiff sought to get the church property on the ground of the unconstitutional division of their church; the defendant relied upon the division for their protection to it. Upon that question the court said: "It is for the authority of the church to judge of an infraction of its laws, and to determine whether the ecclesiastical jurisdiction belong to any particular body or functionary, or the association had been forfeited by such infraction. The party setting up a claim on the ground of such alleged invalidity, should at least plant itself upon some opposing act or judgment of some recognized organ or body in the church having authority to act or to judge in the premises." Again, the court says: "The Southern Conference having, in virtue of these resolutions, erected an extensive ecclesiastical organization, whose rights and jurisdiction are based upon this authority, we are by no means sure that a court of justice, a power outside of the church, has a right to disturb the state of things sanctioned by such evidences of its legality, and by the acts and opinions of the highest tribunals of the church, upon the grounds of its own mere opinion that one of these tribunals has violated not the laws of the land but the law of the church. There would seem to be due from the tribunals of the civil government to those of the church at least so much respect as to require the acts done by the latter in the name of the church should be deemed valid under its law, and that the dependent right should be determined accordingly until those acts were reversed by the church, or at least until they were conclusively demonstrated to be against its law. The same court in Shannon vs. Frost (3 B. Mon. 261) where a majority of the church has expelled a minority without charges and without trial, and which also involves their property rights in and to the use of the church edifice, using the following language: "Whether right or wrong the right of ex-communication must as to the fact of membership be law to this court."

In Robertson vs. Bullions (9 Barb. 134) the judge speaking for the court, says, "I do not see how we look beyond the decision of the Synod. All the authorities agree that the civil courts cannot upon the merits overhaul the decisions of ecclesiastical judicatories in matters properly within their province."

In the case of Harmon vs. Orcher (1 Speers Eq. 87) it was decided that in this country no ecclesiastical body has any power to enforce its decisions by temporal sanctions; that such decisions are advisory, they are addressed to the conscience of those who have voluntarily subjected themselves to the evil sway, and except when civil rights are dependent upon them, they can have no influence beyond the tribunal from which they emanated; that a civil court will not look into the regularity of the process by which an ecclesiastical body proceeds to its judgment. Every competent tribunal must of necessity regulate its own formularies.

In the German Reform Church vs. Seibert, (3 Barr, 282,) it is held that the decisions of ecclesiastical courts, like every other judicial tribunal, are final, as they are the best judges of what constitutes an offense against the Word of God and the discipline of the church. Any other than these courts must be incompetent judges of matters of faith, discipline and doctrine; and Civil Courts, if they should be so unwise as to attempt to supervise their judgment on matters which come within their jurisdiction, would only involve in a sea of uncertainty and doubt, which would do anything but improve either religion or good morals.

In Deese vs. Pilling (4 Zab., 453), it is held that a congregation or inferior ecclesiastical corporation, which, by its organization, is connected with and subject to the superior jurisdiction of the church to which it belongs, cannot by this act of the corporation or a majority secede from the denomination, declare themselves independent and take their property with them. There are many other authorities which might be quoted affirming and establishing the same doctrines. The power of the General Assembly to issue its deliverances is undoubted and sanctioned a long line of precedents. If these deliverances are deemed objectionable by any member of the constituent parts of the church, they may oppose them by lawful means until they obtain their reconsideration or repeal in the body that passed them. If the Congress of the United States or the Legislature of a particular State enacts a law that is distasteful to a minority, the remedy for the minority is not by resisting the law and raising the standard of revolt. Such a course would be destructive of all government and lead to continued anarchy and revolution. It would destroy that obligatory force and permanency which is the only safeguard for all government, whether human or divine. A law or ordinance regularly passed must be obeyed till annulled or reversed by the superior body intrusted with power in that behalf. The rule is the same in all forms of government, whether instituted for secular or ecclesiastical purposes. The Declaration and Testimony members occupied a subordinate position to the General Assembly, the proceedings of that body were binding upon them, and their recourse was to appeal by all lawful means to the superior judicatory to modify its views, or reverse its action, and in the event of failure, if they could not conscientiously acquiesce, then according to the doctrines of the church they had the privilege of peacefully withdrawing. But they could not boldly defy the authority of the church, openly secede, and then claim all its rights and privileges. When they entered into the membership of the church they knew the extraordinary power which was centered in the General Assembly, and obedience and acquiescence to that power was one of the conditions of membership. They had the right to dissolve that connection, but it was not competent for them to subvert the authority of the majority. But the General Assembly itself has adjudicated upon the subject. That judgment is conclusive upon us. We will not undertake to penetrate the veil of this church power. The question then is as to the right of the defendants to act as trustees for Lindenwood Female College by virtue of their election. It is in evidence that they were elected by a body who had ceased to have any connection with the Missouri General Assembly of the Old-school Presbyterian church; that the Presbytery where this title emanated was dissolved in obedience to its orders. The charter provides that the vacancies shall be filled by the Presbytery "which is connected with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, usually styled the Old School." Such being the case, the body from which the defendants purport to derive their official titles had no power or authority to act in the premises, and the judgment of ouster rendered in the court below must be affirmed. The other Judges concur. DAVID WAGNER.

THE EXTENT OF THE LAW.

A Gallows Tragedy in Pennsylvania—Execution of John Fields for the Murder of George Mathews.

John Fields suffered the death penalty at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, on the 7th, for the murder of George Mathews, whom he killed with an ax on the 18th of May last. The following is from the New York World's report:

HOW THE MURDERER WAS PHOTOGRAPHED.

Fields was photographed on Saturday morning, the 4th ult. He was taken from his cell up to one of the large infirmaries overhead, and desired to be shaved, but the sheriff would not permit a razor to be used around him. He had sat in one position so long that he could scarcely walk, but upon being seated and the clamp placed to his head he burst out with a loud laugh, and exclaimed: "So ho! this is what you are going to choke me to death with, is it?" After the negative was taken he inquired if the picture was a good one, and upon being told it was, he replied: "Well, I did not think it would be, for I squinted one eye at you once. Ha! ha! ha!"

AN INTERVIEW.

Reporter—Is your mother in England?

Fields—Yes. I wanted this kept from her, but when they wrote it to my sister, she was so full of it that she could not keep it from her. Next Tuesday night they will have these limbs of mine cold in the grave. You see, I am an Englishman, and they are a-going to hang me to settle the Alabama claims. Yes, this is what they want; ha! ha! ha! (throwing back his head, exposing his neck, and placing his hand over it in the form of a noose.) I tell you if I had been a Yankee, they never would have hung me; but they cannot harm my soul, thank God! Jesus died for all; but they will soon do all they can to my poor body.

Reporter—How came you to strike Mathews?

Fields—It was all my temper, sir. I would have died for that man, or he for me. Well, now I am agoing to die for him. Ha! ha! ha! I was always a hard-working man; I worked in the mines. I eat my three pounds of beef and drank my gallon of ale many a day, sir; I could do it again, sir.

Reporter—Where were you from the time you left home until your arrest?

Fields—Ah, sir, they had me everywheres.

Reporter—Now, John, we want to do justice to all. People very generally believe you were secreted by Elder Braine.

Fields—Well, sir, Braine's done everything for me that he could. I mean Bill Braine (young Bill they call him), more particularly; they done everything they possibly could to throw the officers off from the scent; but, sir, it would have been better for me if I had never been to Braine's, to come back to be hung like a fool (the last sentence was ground through his teeth and his eyes flashed fire).

Reporter—Did you not get lost in trying to pass through the woods, and come out when you did not want to?

Fields—Well, sir, I did get confused and turned around, and come in up near Hunter's, you know.

Reporter—Are you contented, John?

Fields—Yes, contented and happy; the worst trial I have is when my little children come to see me.

Reporter—Where were you born?

Fields—In Somersetshire, England.

Reporter—How old are you?

Fields—I don't know, sir; about fifty.

After some other unimportant conversation, we bid the doomed man adieu.

HIS FAMILY.

Fields has wealthy and respectable relatives living, and he is very averse to giving any account of his early life. Many of his near relatives live in England, and he does not want it to become known in England how he died, for fear it will disgrace them. He is a man of a good education, and is well versed in the history of the day. He is a very giant in strength, and a victim of the worse passions that curse the human heart, brutal in every instinct, and to them he has given full sway. It is related that he would work his oxen until the poor beasts becoming exhausted, he would by main force twist their tails and beat them; at other times he would build fires around them when they lay on the ground exhausted and could work no longer.

HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN

were treated with the most extreme cruelty. In the depth of the winter he would make his little children haul cross-ties to the railroad three miles distant, hauling them on a sled drawn by a yoke of half-broken oxen, led by one of the little girls by means of a ring in the ox's nose. One of the coldest days last winter he made one of his little boys and one little girl—neither in their teens—go a mile into the woods after 9 o'clock at night, and load up the sled with ties, in order to be ready to start at an early hour the next morning. Nor was this an exception.

CLOSING SCENES.

The murderer to-day paid the extreme penalty of the law by being hanged in the jail yard. We paid the condemned man a visit at 8:30 last evening, and found him in a sound slumber. The sheriff would not allow him to be disturbed, and he was left alone and in darkness to spend his last night on earth. At 11 o'clock he awoke, and remained restless the remainder of the night, seemingly engaged in prayer, often repeating, "O Jesus, pray for me."

At daylight he was visited and asked how he felt. He replied, "Bully," saying he wanted some vinegar and molasses, as he felt ticklish about the neck. He eat a hearty breakfast and dinner.

PREPARING FOR DEATH.

At 10 this morning his spiritual advisers, the Rev. William Paret, D. D., and the Rev. Charles T. Steck, visited him in his cell, remaining with him until 1 o'clock, when he was led out to die.

MARCHING TO DEATH.

He walked out bareheaded and with a firm step, the ministers in advance repeating the services of the Episcopal Church.

ON THE SCAFFOLD.

After the noose was adjusted, the Sheriff, John Pratt, read in a loud, clear voice, his death-warrant. The Rev. Paret then read the church services, during which he remained perfectly composed.

THE LAST OF EARTH.

At eleven minutes past one the Sheriff pulled the lever, and the soul of John Fields passed from earth without a struggle. He fell five feet ten inches, breaking his neck. After hanging twenty minutes his body was cut down. Some noise was made by some boys on the walls, which drew the attention of the Sheriff, when Fields remarked to his spiritual advisers, "Don't mind them, doctor; read a psalm." This was the only remark he made on the scaffold.

STATEMENT OF HIS MINISTER.

The following statement was furnished by the Rev. Dr. Paret:

RECORDER OF CHRIST CHURCH, WILLIAMSPORT, Dec. 8, 1869.

To the Reporter of The World:

SIR: In answer to your request for information concerning John Fields, I am at liberty to give but few words. I have good reason to believe that he has given me his entire confidence. He has no special confession, but at all times has freely acknowledged the killing of Mathews, pleading only that it was done in the sudden rage of furious anger and without deliberate intentions. He has seemed fully to realize the greatness of his crime in the sight of God, has given himself since his trial almost entirely to prayer and prayerful thoughts, and has seemed to be deeply and earnestly penitent, but, withal, very quietly and humbly so. His own request limits me to this brief statement.

[Signed] WM. PARET.

The Boy of the Period.

The New Orleans Picayune of recent date, has the following: A lady walking along Canal street yesterday evening was attracted by the bright eyes and blonde curls of a little urchin seated on the curbing. She approached, and asked him if he was a newsboy.

"No, Mam; I aint nothin."

"Have you no Home?"

"No."

"Wouldn't you like to have one?"

"You bet!"

"You should not speak so idly, my son. But come, how would you like me for a mother?"

The little fellow scanned her from head to foot for a moment, and then inquired:

"Would you whip me?"

"Not unless you were bad."

"Lem me go bar-footed?"

"No."

"Play hoss?"

"No."

"Pull the cat's tail?"

"No."

"Lick the puddin' dish?"

"No."

"Cuss?"

"No."

"Chaw tobacco?"

"No."

"Smoke?"

"No."

"Then go along with you; you don't know anything. I reckon next you'd say a feller shouldn't *cross his legs and sing 'Come Along Josey.'*"

And the little fellow's face glowed with a sense of ineffable contempt.

CLOAKS

$4 00!

ALL-WOOL

Double Shawls

$8 50!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

MARKED DOWN

TO MEET

The Decline in Gold.

S. BARKER & CO.,

New York Store.

JAS. F. WHITE & CO.

OFFER

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

[illegible]

All at exceedingly low prices.

118 Market Street,

Between Third and Fourth. dek

DR. BLONDIN

OFFERS A RARE CHANCE.

[illegible]

DOCTOR HUNTER,

No. 183 THIRD STREET.

Treats successfully all Private Diseases, Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and Rupture, all Urinary Diseases, Syphilitic or Mercurial Affections of the Throat, Skin, or Bones, are thoroughly eradicated from the system.

SPERMATORRHEA, SEMINAL DEBILITY, and IMPOTENCY, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and which produce some of the following effects, as nocturnal emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, dimness of sight, confusion of ideas, evil forebodings, aversion to society of females, loss of memory and sexual power, and rendering marriage improper, are permanently cured.

DOCTOR HUNTER publishes a MEDICAL PAMPHLET relating to venereal diseases and the disastrous and varied consequences of self-abuse, that will be sent to any address in a sealed envelop for two stamps. It contains full symptom lists that will enable those afflicted to determine the nature of their complaint, and give a written statement of their case that will answer almost as well for the purpose of treatment as a personal interview; but where it is convenient, the Doctor should be consulted personally.

It is self-evident that a physician who confines himself exclusively to the study of a certain class of diseases, and treats thousands of cases every year, must acquire greater skill in that specialty than one in general practice. Many physicians, recognizing this fact, introduce patients to the Doctor after reading his medical pamphlet. Communications confidential. A friendly talk will cost you nothing. Charges moderate. Cures guaranteed.

☞ Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.; Sundays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

DR. LANCASTER

HAS had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of [illegible] cases. [illegible]

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from self-abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINES FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charge.

We have devoted twenty years to the study of this branch of medicine, and treat by the very latest and most approved method.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and those of other celebrity will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with eminent success. Suppression, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

Best quality of male safes, 25 cents each, or 5 for $1. Medical pamphlet sent free.

Patients treated in all parts of the United States by mail or express. Consultation free.

Office, 184 Fifth street, near Market.

N. B.—On account of increase of business since our return from the East, we will receive patients from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 12 P. M.

THE THIRD ESTATE.

Don Piatt on the Hon. Sausage Sawyers of Congress.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

This third estate of ours has come to be a very independent, if not important body. Time was when the poor fellows were rather under cow than otherwise. They had to be very careful in their treatment of the honorables below. If some adventurous spirit ventured to criticize an honorable member of the Cave or Senatorial Fogbank, when the paper returned it was passed from desk to desk of the brother members, and the article laughed at or commented upon as something remarkable. And while the reporters, in their gallery, were working away, suddenly the Hon. George Washington Pumpkinhead would appear, with a stout stick in his hand, inquiring for the unhappy quill-driver, who would probably duck under the desks and incontinently disappear.

The case of the Hon. Sausage Sawyer, was memorable. A dexterous driver of the quill saw the Hon. Sawyer retire behind the screen that shut out the lobby from the beer hall of the House, and take from his coat-tail pocket a brown paper parcel, containing a link of veritable Bologna sausage, with some corn pone, and open a huge pocket-knife, proceed to pare and masticate. The event was too good to be lost, and the dexterous wielder of the pen reported it accordingly. In due time the latter returned, and the Hon. Sawyer found himself laughed at and the monstrous name of Sausage attached to his cognomen. He waxed wroth, and, ascending to the gallery, gave the correspondent a sound drubbing. The correspondent survived the cudgeling, to be himself returned to Congress; but the honorable fightist passed to another, and, let us hope, better world, with the name of Sausage irrevocably fixed to him.

I would like to see any honorable member try that on now. I don't mean eating that fearful compound of red flannel and peppered rubber called a bologna, but to pound a reporter or correspondent. He would probably get well thrashed, and, escaping that, would find a nest of hornets about his ears, for these gentlemen of the gallery have the true *esprit du corps* that makes all unite in the defense of one. And the press generally would take up the matter, and pillory the unhappy Solon as a brute.

All that a member can do now is to rise to a privileged question, and state his grievance. This, however, requires a reading of the offensive article, and the offensive article generally calls out roars of laughter—for the Solons delight in the torturing of a fellow member; so this remedy is not resorted to frequently. The members content themselves with saying one to the other, "What scurrilous fellows are these newspaper men."

Garfield, with his boyish way, awkward body and massive head, chatters familiarly with the members, probably explaining about that house so lately built, which Mack says indicates a sudden accession of wealth. Well, it must be a small accession, for it is a very modest house, like the captain's promenade, three steps, and I happen to know all about it.

A warm friend and admirer of Garfield proposed to him that if he (Garfield) would purchase this little corner lot, he (the friend) would loan him money enough to build. The proposition was accepted and the house built. It cost nine thousand dollars. In Cincinnati, it could have been built for five thousand. That is the whole story of "the house that Jack built."

And now the House comes to order under Mr. Speaker Blaine, who, however unsound he may be on the tariff and the reciprocity treaty, is yet a clever gentleman and a superb Speaker. He has all the ready knowledge that distinguished his predecessor, *L'homme qui rit*, and, in addition, a clear voice, commanding yet courteous bearing, so that he is popular with all parties.

That Tapperall-Mirabeau Butler swings his ponderous belly over his slender legs as he paces to a seat, keeping one eye on the Speaker and the other cocked in the direction of his rival, the robust Robert of the Ways and Means.

General Schenck comes back more than ever the bull-dog set on end, and looks as if he would not take any nonsense from Tapperall-Mirabeau, or anybody else.

The shadow of Henry Clay, in appearance at least, stalks in with gray hair and white mustache, and answers to the name of Fernando Wood. He sits bolt upright, with his coat buttoned to his chin, and says, "Sir," with an emphasis peculiar to a past generation of politicians.

The pugilistic gold-bulling member from New York keeps up his devil of a thinking. He has a private secretary, it is said, who is ready to make affidavit before any competent tribunal that John never did say anything.

Allison looks out of his deep-set eyes with a feverish intensity so peculiar to him. I believe he is the only free-trader on the Committee on Ways and Means, just now making a blather about increasing the list of articles to be admitted free. Of course it is a swindle being manipulated by the Hon. Pigiron, the paid advocate, who is on the floor, looking as cadaverous, hollow and hungry as ever.

Listen: the everlasting Brooks is on the floor. He proposes to have the Hon. S. S. Cox, formerly from the sunset, but latterly from the East, sworn in. Of course there is no earthly reason why little Coxy should not be sworn in, but because it is Cox, and Brooks wants it, certain Republicans start up and offer metaphysical objections. It is of no avail, Coxy must come in; and, for one, I am very glad of it. He has no principles to speak of, and never knew what a conviction meant; but he is witty, and what the Yankees call smart. There will be music on the floor this winter, and the correspondents will be under obligation to the dexterous, acrobatic member.

Here come the message and accompanying documents. Lord! Lord! what a waste of good wind! And nobody seems to care a continental. It is the dullest opening of Congress ever witnessed. The venerable gentleman who wrote "A Reporter's Experience Since the Days of Washington," says no such dull opening ever occurred before. The rings and lobbies are not here yet in force, but their representatives assure us that there will be soon a full attendance.

A CHEERFUL DOCTOR.

He Buys a Coffin so as to "Have it in the House."

[From the New Albany Commercial.]

One day last week a prominent and very successful physician residing in Washington county, who has long enjoyed a lucrative practice and justly stands high among the people of his county, visited this city, and after making such purchases of drugs, medicines, &c., as he needed, repaired to the principal undertaker's establishment in the city, where, after a long and critical examination, he selected, purchased and paid for a coffin, in which, he said, he intended to be buried.

The coffin was a plain cherry one, stained and varnished, but unlined. The undertaker asked him if he would have it lined. The Doctor replied, "No, it is not necessary; my wife will line it when it reaches my home." The coffin was shipped to Salem on Monday last, from whence it was conveyed the same day to the residence of its owner. The Doctor stated to the undertaker that he had long desired to have his coffin in his house, and that he thought it perfectly proper for one to purchase his coffin before he died, so that it might be ready without further trouble.

It certainly will be allowed that the Doctor's suggestion that his wife would line the coffin was rather cool, and to her it will, no doubt, prove startling. The gentleman was perfectly sane, a man of the highest character, but somewhat eccentric. We should think, however, that a coffin in a house was not exactly the thing to produce the most comfortable feeling in the family.

"NOT A RED."

An Episode in the Life of the Indiana Statesman.

[From the New Albany Commercial.]

We are in possession of a little incident in the early life of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of this State, which, we trust, we may not be considered a gossip for relating, as it illustrates most forcibly what energy and well-directed effort will accomplish. Mr. Hendricks married his accomplished wife at Lawrenceburg, this State. At the time he had a law office at Shelbyville, but few clients, and was most decidedly a "poor man." For a year or two after his marriage his business did not increase, and he began to conclude that his "legal cake was all dough," and became considerably discouraged. Animated, however, by the indomitable spirit of his noble wife, he stuck to his office and his books, studying hard, and devoting himself diligently to the interests of such clients as engaged him.

Nevertheless, poverty would intrude into his little home, for his clients were few and far between. One afternoon several neighboring ladies called upon Mrs. H. "to spend the afternoon." She received them with that cordiality and welcome which distinguish her among the women of Indiana, but her heart beat more rapidly and loudly than was its wont when she was informed by them that they would remain for supper, for her "larder was most lean," and her husband's finances could be summed up truthfully in these few words—"not a red." Something must be done, however, to provide the supper. Now, Mr. Hendricks had an inflexible rule not to go in debt, no matter how small the sum, and his wife knew it. But his wife also knew that out at the little town of Marion, four miles distant, lived a man who owed her husband a dollar. No time was to be lost. Her husband must mount his horse, ride out to Marion, and collect that dollar. His wife's supper for her friends depended upon it, and so, mounting without delay, Mr. Hendricks rode with all his speed to the town, saw the man who owed him the dollar, but collected only fifty cents of the amount.

With this he galloped back to Shelbyville, and handing it to his wife, said desparingly, "this is all I can get." "I'll make it answer," replied his noble wife, and so she did, and the serene happiness of Mrs. H., and her courteous hospitality, crowned the little board with such charms as more than recompense for the absence of many dainties. No one suspected how sheaply the meal had been gotten up, and the little history of the supper was unknown for several years when Mrs. H. confided it to our informant. This incident, trivial in itself, illustrates out of what material some of our American statesmen are manufactured, and through what discouragements and disadvantages energy of character, talent and integrity will press their way to greatness.

These traits of character, a few years after that fifty-cent supper, placed Mr. Hendricks in Congress; a little later they gave him a position as Commissioner of the General Land Office; and still later they secured to him a seat in the highest legislative tribunal of the world—the Senate of the United States; and yet later they carried his name into a National Convention where he came within but a few votes of receiving the nomination of his party for the Presidency. Unless we mistake the political signs of the times two and a half years hence his party will award him the honor of leading them into the Presidential contest. However we may be separated from Mr. Hendricks politically, we honor him for those high traits of character which have given him a name with the great statesmen of the present century.

HINDOO THIEVES.

Their Caste—No Work After Sundown.

[Bombay Correspondence New York Herald.]

Some curious revelations have been made by the capture by the police of a gang of native thieves. It is, of course, well known that among the Hindoos even criminal pursuits, such as thieving, pimping and other harmless modes of getting a living are hereditary and form castes, from which no one born in them can escape. The father is a pander, and all his male children must be panders also, while his daughters must marry men who follow the same disreputable calling. These people, of course, feel no shame at their mode of life; it is the destiny that fate and, what is equally strong in India, "custom," have allotted to them. These thieves form a caste several hundred strong. They have no fixed abode, but wander all over the country; and recently a couple of hundred of them spread themselves over Bombay. Their regulations are very singular, and their arrangements for disposing of their booty perfect. All over the country they have confidential bunniahs, who receive the stolen goods and money. When the thieves arrive in a place, these bunniahs advance them money for food and whatever they may want, and the results of their predatory excursions are day by day handed over for sale. Every now and then the thieves and their banker settle up their accounts. The goods taken are rated at three-fourths their value, but the receiver is allowed an additional ten per cent. for commission, which makes altogether thirty-five per cent. One of the thieves confessed that last year the two hundred who visited Bombay carried away, at the end of the season, no less than 18,000 reals (£9,000), a very large sum in India, where three-fourths of the population have incomes of only fifty dollars a year. He said that during the week before he was captured "the weather was wet and umbrellas were their principal booty, but some brass chatties, waist cloths, turbans, pocket-handkerchiefs, three rupees in money and a gunny bag were also brought in." Some of the internal rules of the thieves are very singular. They may take whatever they can get from the shops, or the ground or a carriage, but they must not commit even the mildest form of violence. If they attacked a man for the purpose of robbing him they would break their caste and be turned out by their fellow members. Nor may they steal anything except between sunrise and sunset. If a heap of gold were lying in their path after the sun had gone down they would not touch it. And not only must they steal by day, but the goods must also be disposed of the same day, either by burying them or by handing them over to a bunniah.

☞ A newly-married man came very near being made a victim of circumstances, in Baltimore, the other day. In company with his blooming bride, he repaired to the depot for the purpose of taking passage north, and, just as he was passing into the depot he was approached by a small boy, whose reason is impaired, with "Papa, give me a cent before you go away." The request of the child was heard by the newly-made wife, and for a moment she looked very queer at her husband. The latter was also somewhat confused at the peculiar fix which he was in, but managed to say to the child, "Go away, I'm not your father." The little fellow, however, asserted that such was the case, and stoutly insisted on being presented with a penny. Again the wife looked queerly at her husband, and had it not been for a gentleman, who stepped up to the couple at this juncture and remarked that the child importuned every gentleman with whom he met for a penny, the young husband would not have enjoyed as pleasant a journey as he anticipated.

☞ For the sake of the exchequer of Plymouth church it is the greatest of pities this were the times for selling the choice places in that temple of the Gospel that they would no doubt fetch double the ordinary price, for no sensation that Beecher has ever dabbled in was ever more effective than this Richardson-McFarland fray. People who say that Beecher has blundered, that he has "put his foot into it" do not understand that clerical tumbler. It is the greatest success of his life, the most pleasant of all his ventures on the dangerous [illegible].—Post, [illegible] Herald.

☞ The New York Sun says the Republican [illegible] and that only the recognition of Cuba can save it.

Courier-Journal

LOUISVILLE, KY., SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
[Rates of city agents to subscribers.]
Daily Courier-Journal, [per square for each insertion] ... $1 00
Tri-Weekly Courier-Journal, [per square for each insertion] ... 1 50
Weekly Courier-Journal, [per square for each insertion] ... 2 00
Local notices, [per line, nonpareil] ... 25
Reading notices, [per line, nonpareil] ... 50
Special notices, [per line, nonpareil] ... 10
Notices of "Wanted," "Lost," "Found," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Boarding," &c., [per line] ... 10
Notices of "Business Chances," "Partners Wanted," "Agents Wanted," "Lost or Found," "Amusements," and "Lobby" advertisements [per line] ... 10
Notices of "Auction Sales," [per square] ... 1 00
Notices of "Auction Sales," [per line] ... 10
Auction sales, [per square] ... 1 00
All advertisements, except for established business firms, must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements, except for established business firms, must be paid for in advance.
All bills will require settlement or adjustment monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.
Two dollars per square of eight lines nonpareil for the first insertion, and one dollar per square for each subsequent insertion. Seven days to a week. No deviation from these rates.

☞ Reported articles will not be inserted to sell, here nor at all, never under which is sold will be paid for, if the charge is demanded by the correspondent.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Hayesville has a haunted house.

The Henderson market has been enlarged. The population must be increasing.

Hogs are worth 10c@11c. nett, in Henderson. Slaughtering was freely there at last account.

B. R. Garrett, Judge of the Mt. Sterling Police Court, has resigned. Geo. R. Miller is suggested as his successor.

Rev. J. H. Linn, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., has been elected President of Warren College, located at Bowling Green.

Last week Dr. Tilton, of Carlisle, sold to Mr. Hall, of Paris, a cow and calf, at $200. They were the finest stock.

The Lexington Statesman says Mayor Caleb Judge Graves, W. P. Talbott, and M. B. Johnson all want to be County Judge.

A religious debate is shortly to take place in Mt. Sterling, between a church member of the Methodist Church and one of the Christian Church.

The fire at the Caldwell Institute, in Danville, on Monday last, was an unimportant affair. The injury to the furniture was assessed at $100.

Mr. Frank Pollard, living near Springgrove, sold and delivered, on Tuesday, forty-five hogs that averaged 258 pounds, for which he received $1,084.

A few loads and crops of tobacco were offered at auction, in Henderson, on Saturday last. One crop was knocked down at 11@11c. One farmer refused a bid of 11c.

A person who has lived near the dam at Wyoming, Bath county, for many years, says there have been 3,017-41 persons drowned at that point within his knowledge.

Capt. Kirkpatrick, a captain of Gen. Morgan's command, and whose name was published among the Confederate dead recently interred at Cynthiana, is said to be alive in Virginia.

W. H. Critcher, of Mercer, has sold to Peter Shuff, of Lexington, one lot of short-horn stock, consisting of 1 bullock for $300, and one pair of steers for $350. One of them, a pet calf, weighed 2,030 pounds.

The slave of D. D. Daily, at Sherburne, Fleming county, was captured on Saturday night, and robbed of goods and money. The money was afterward recovered from the persons of some negroes arrested on suspicion.

A shooting affray took place on Friday last, on the road from Mt. Olivet to Lower Blue Lick, between Samuel Rogers and Richard Brewer. Both were mounted. Brewer was wounded in the thigh and Rogers' horse was killed.

The Mt. Sterling sentinel says: "Tom. Frazer's dog "Red Buck," on a late trip to the mountains, caught a deer in a fair race in thirty minutes from the time it was started. Buck is the fastest dog in Kentucky, and is entitled to the champion collar and all the blue ribbons."

A fire occurred in a negro cabin on the farm of Mrs. T. J. Smith, in Adair county on Friday, and two negro children were burned to death. A dog left as a companion during the absence of the mother's absence, $150 in gold, and $75 in greenbacks also perished at the same time.

Mr. Wallace, a tinner in the employ of Messrs. Jouett & Apperson, of Mt. Sterling, was badly burned on Saturday morning last. He was engaged attempting to clean out a chimney at Mrs. Gatewood's, and, putting the powder in the chimney, it was ignited, and burned his face in a painful manner.

Gov. B. Magoffin left his home in Mercer county, several days ago, for the purpose of rendering his assistance to an old and valued friend, Gen. Thos. Taylor, who is to be tried in one of the assessed States for a high crime. Gen. Taylor was the first officer to bear a flag of truce from the "so-called" Confederate States to the Government; and Gov. Magoffin is the first friend to go to his relief.

The Panorama of New York City is meeting with unprecedented success through Kentucky. Very fine exhibitions, if not, indeed, ever exceeded such a furore. Thousands flock to see it daily, and go away highly delighted with the wonder. They have left at "Gotham" in exhibition in Odion Hall, Bowling Green, Monday and Tuesday, December 13th and 14th, at 8 and 10½ o'clock each day.

A brilliant wedding took place at the residence of Aaron Mitchell, near Danville, on Wednesday morning, December 1st. Miss Bettie Mitchell, second daughter of James M. Mitchell, was married to Mr. Andrew Finch, of Mason county. The father of the bride had made extensive preparations for the celebration of the nuptials of his daughter, and the mansion and the spacious grounds were illuminated for the occasion. The bridepresents were many, consisting principally of elegant silver ware and table furniture, selected with a view to practical usefulness, and indicating the good sense as well as liberality of the donors. The wedding supper was a model feast, a once sumptuous and elegant, and was all thatcombined wealth and taste could accomplish.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Olive Logan speaks her piece in Wheeling on January 6.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton lectures at St. Louis on the 20th.

James S Kent, a well-known merchant of Richmond, died in New York on Friday last.

The libel suit of Norman Finlie against the St. Louis Democrat for $20,000 has been dismissed.

It is reported the Greenbrier (Va.) White Sulphur Springs have been sold for the sum of $1,250,000.

The great boy of Methodist Protestants in Virginia will unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

A steam ferry is shortly to be established between Nashville and Edgefield, owing to the extortionate rates of toll over the Suspension Bridge.

Near Columbus, Miss., the other day, a negro tried to outwalk a locomotive, and the loss was a wife and six children in straightened circumstances."

The agency of the Pension Bureau in West Virginia, has paid out since Jan. 1, 1869, the sum of $472,394 as follows: Invalids, $137,195; widows, $325,104.

At Bellerview Station, Tenn., a few days ago, a negro Presbyterian preacher was soundly pummeled by a colored preacher, who afterward caused his arrest.

Col. Brown, of Philadelphia, has recently purchased the DeBlanc place in Iberia parish, La., for $25,000, with the intention of locating there and engaging in sugar planting.

A negro, as heir at law of Jacob Hambleton, lays claim to a large portion of the business portion of Centreville, Md. Old Jacob was a negro, and did own a large quantity of property in the town.

In an Indian raid in Montana recently Jno. Peel, of Franklin, Tenn., and Allen Mcarrow, of Georgia, were killed, and a young man named Paton, from Columbia, Tenn., were mortally wounded.

The Charlottsville (Va.) woolen mill employs thirty-five hands, of whom twelve are females. The average daily production of the factory is 300 yards, and this supply does not answer the demand made for the goods.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard (Radical) hints that a new organization in the western part of Wake county has inaugurated a system of disorderly conduct by riding over the neighborhood, shooting guns and blowing horns, to the great terror of peaceful inhabitants.

Prof. Larrabee, of Columbus, Mississippi, has undertaken to write the History of Methodism in that State. This will doubtless be a valuable work, as the materials are abundant and interesting. Prof. Larrabee is a graduate of Union, and is the instance of prominent brethren, who think him peculiarly fitted for the task.

There is a man in the jail of Marshall county, Miss., over whom hangs a mystery. He was not committed to jail by any committing court, but the Sheriff have a millimus for his arrest and imprisonment. He has not spoken a word in reference to his being in jail, and will not consent to leave until the next Circuit Court.

Martin Hare, who died in the Vicksburg city hospital on Sunday last, was the man who killed his wife some years ago and escaped justice by some technicality of the law. Providence was very clear, yet he had been indicted as Martin O'Hare, and escaped by proving his name simply Hare. He was seventy-five years old at the time of his death.

A young man by the name of Corbyn, in Clay county, Mo., went into the woods a few days ago to cut logs for building purposes. In doing so he cut down a large tree, which, in falling, struck upon another tree. The last tree was dead, and one of its large branches struck Corbyn a terrible blow, breaking his jaw, his left arm in two places, and otherwise injuring him. His life is despaired of.

John Q. Hedges, a mulatto member of the Virginia Legislature from Princess Anne county, was arrested on Saturday night for attempting to force an entrance into a kitchen in Richmond. On Monday morning the Mayor ordered the "festive cuss" to pay a fine of ten dollars, which he was unable to do, although he owned a gun for a portion of the money. In default, his "accused" (so-called by himself) person was committed to the hotel of the herring-eaters.

A Richmond correspondent writes that "the gas in the Richmond theatre has given out, and the audience is left in darkness." This speaks well for both the "Southern Illustrated News" and the "Gas Company." The "Illustrated News" is certainly true to its name, and its pictures are "illustrations" on all hands that there have been enough their support only for edition ends, and their subscribers only to be sorry and abuse it. It is not at all unlikely that the "Gas Company" should prove a failure, recently tried and tried the General Was then for any of the society adventurers that proclaim themselves so loudly the friends of the colored race.

A new enterprise has been organized in St. Louis known as the St. Louis Express and Cotton Transfer Company, with a capital a sch of $100,000. It is intended to establish a line of coupes for passengers' travel, carrying their passengers to any house, or depot, or to any part of the city, for one dollar. Ten express wagons will carry parcels, trunks, etc., to any part of the city for twenty five cents. The coupes will be constructed in a substantial and elegant manner, and will cost $1,000 each. It is proposed to start on twenty miles of route, and to extend it as the travel requires. Each coupe will be run by two men. Fifty cents per hour will be charged for the use of the coupes at present, cheap and accommodating charges, indeed.

A double homicide occurred in Mercer county, Ky., on the 25th ult. On the afternoon of that day a number of persons were assembled at a school-house in the northern part of Mercer county on some business purpose. As they were separating, a man named Frank Cox asked another named Frank Bragan for some money the former claimed to be due him. The demand brought on angry words, when Cox drew a revolver and fired at Bragan, wounding him. Alfred "Doc" Dykes struck Cox with his cane, and while in both fired at, the ball missing which in his hand, inflicting a wound of which he died two days after word. Several persons present then fell on Cox, knocked him down and disarmed him, when, as he started to run, Bragan, who had secured the pistol, fired with fatal effect, the ball passing through the body of Cox and causing his death in a few minutes. William Dykes, probably a relative of one of the deceased, who was present at the fray, was subsequently arrested, and discharged after a legal investigation. Bragan and another Dykes, also implicated in the killing of Cox, had not been arrested at last accounts.

It is a fact worth mentioning that M. Lavalle, the French contractor, who has had the executing of the work on the Suez canal, is said to be ready to make a contract and to give security for keeping the canal clear of obstructions from shallow water or any other cause and in good working order for a fixed sum of two hundred thousand dollars a year, and to double its entire width for twelve and a half millions. This would seem to settle all doubts as to the success of the grand enterprise.

We are receiving many letters—many more than we are able to answer by letter—asking our "private" opinion of the Henderson Land Scheme. We repeat what we stated in these columns some months since, that the enterprise is one authorized by the Kentucky Legislature, that it is under the management and direction of gentlemen of character, position and integrity; that the farms are magnificent, productive and valuable; and that it is our private and public opinion that the drawing will be honorably and fairly conducted, and that whoever is so fortunate as to draw a prize will be certain to get it and will be equally certain to find that it is as represented.

Secretary Robeson assumes great credit for economy in checking the use of coal in the navy. The New York Sun says, that, if he had but consulted the regulations of the service, which he evidently knows very little about, he would have found in the regulation circular issued by Secretary Welles in 1865 a provision directing commanding officers in no case to use steam without a necessity so strong that the public interests would obviously be materially injured by not using it, and requiring them to enter upon their log-books in red ink a memorandum of every time they resort to steam, with their reasons for doing so. It would therefore seem that, under the careless sway of Borie, this wholesome provision had fallen into neglect, and that Robeson has only recalled it to notice.

"Rebuked."

The editor of the Nashville Banner is undoubtedly a smart editor, but his article entitled "The Rival Railroad Rings," is undoubtedly not a smart article. He talks as if Louisville and Cincinnati were seeking to "walk over and around Tennessee" with their locomotives and freight trains without so much as saying "by your leave." It might be uncivil to ask him to put himself to the trouble to say when and how Louisville has sought to run a railroad over Tennessee without "leave." As for running a railroad *around* her, we don't suppose that we need her "leave" to do *that*. But if we do, we shall be glad to know it. The Nashville editor, in a tone to which we will do him the justice to say he is not much accustomed, says:

Louisville intercepts Cincinnati at Nashville by editorials, dissertations and disdainful[illegible] thus. Cincinnati retorts on Louisville for seeking to obtain that which was denied to Cincinnati—a charter to Chattanooga—by asking if such a road, in the opinion of Louisville, would be a conflagration less with Tennessee rights than one from Cincinnati. With not all the arguments that have been used against the one be of equal force against the other? "A plague o' both your houses," may we. Do Louisvillians and Cincinnatians suppose we are a lot of "jakeys" down this way?

Only those of you are "jakeys" who choose to make themselves "jakeys," whatever the classical word may mean. We have not sought "to intercept Cincinnati at Nashville" by any editorials that were a violation of our editorial charter, and Louisville has sent to your city "no dispatches and distinguished delegations" that she did'nt think she had a right to send. Those citizens of Louisville, who have thought proper to visit Nashville, have been received there with a courtesy not usually considered due to impertinent intruders, and we see no reason for their being spoken of with disrespect by the Nashville press. It is not a fact that the charter asked by Louisville for a road to Chattanooga interferes as much with Tennessee rights as the charter asked for by Cincinnati, or that it interferes with them at all. Cincinnati proposes to have a road through Tennessee with extraordinary franchises and to exercise all control over it for all time, whereas Louisville proposes a road, the franchises of which shall be shared by the people of Tennessee and the people of Kentucky in common.

Louisville doesn't know why "a plague" should be invoked upon her *houses* or her houses and lots. She thinks that her houses are generally very handsome mansions, and she intends that they shall be hospitable ones. Will not the Nashville editor mercifully withdraw his terrible curse before it begins to work?

The Holidays.

We commented the other day, in plain terms, upon the preposterous custom of members of Congress in taking, upon the annual return of Christmas, a whole week of holidays as the negroes did when they were slaves and as some of the schoolboys probably do now. But the matter seems likely to be worse at Washington during the present season than we supposed it would be or than it has ever been. Our telegraphic correspondent at the capital says that the talk among members is that an adjournment will take place for the holidays from December 15th to January 3d and that little or no important business will be transacted before that date. We should like to know what the country thinks of that. The members, it seems, are to take about three weeks of holidays after the 15th of this month, and, in consideration of the fact that so many holidays are coming, nothing of importance is to be done before the 15th, so that, in all, more than four weeks are to be set down to the account of Congressional holidays. The people of the South were always familiar with the fact during the years of slavery, that the negroes, exhilarated by the approach of Christmas, would strike off from work and render little or no service for a week or ten days beforehand, but we don't remember that members of Congress ever before manifested so much of the spirit of the traditional negro-slaves as to imitate their example.

The condition of the country is critical. Great public interests are suffering. Important policies demand action. The skies and the air are portentous. National perils threaten. The emergency demands the exercise of whatever prudence and wisdom and statesmanship our national legislature can supply. An able cotemporary says with truth, that the agricultural community, and those branches of commerce which depend to a more or less extent upon the successful production and sale of crops, are suffering fearfully and must have relief. If that relief, or a prospect of it, does not come speedily, we are likely to have a financial crash accompanied perhaps by some elements which have never heretofore formed a part of such convulsions. There is among the farming and planting classes a wide-spread feeling of discontention and distress, and that feeling is deepening and broadening every day. Times are hard and steadily growing harder; the poor and laborer find more difficult to get food and clothes for themselves and their families; the burdens of taxation are weighing with increasing heaviness upon those whose exchequer is scanty at best, and even the dullest eye that scans the situation of affairs cannot fail to detect the unmistakable signs of a crisis. The crisis must be averted, or, if this be impossible, its consequences must be softened by the wise, energetic and prompt action of Congress. Delays are proverbially dangerous, and, in the emergency which now confronts us, they are doubly so. A month of inaction, a month wasted in useless discussion, may turn the scale, precipitate us into national bankruptcy, and shake the credit of the government to its foundations. But in the midst of the serious and alarming condition of things, our members of Congress, out-no-going the negroes themselves, propose to suspend legislation four or five weeks for Christmas' sake! This would be a laughing matter if it were not a crying one.

The Chinese.

The statistics made up by the three great Companies of San Francisco are interesting at this time. 138,986 Chinese have been brought into San Francisco; 10,486 have died, 87,382 have returned to China, and about 41,000 remain on the Pacific Slope, 41,000 of them being in San Francisco. Of the 41,000, 9,000 are women, children, cripples and criminals. The rest, 31,700, are men at work and producers. A San Francisco paper remarks that of 41,000 white persons in this country, probably only 8,200 are active men and producers; and that the 41,000 Chinese earn, at a dollar a day, $31,000, while the 41,000 of white population, at two dollars a day for steady employment for each man, would earn but $16,400 per day.

The New York Post, commenting on these figures, says that "of course such a view omits the important fact that these Chinese leave their families at home and support them there. If they brought wives and children with them their productive force would not be nearly so great in proportion to their number. But the sum required to support a family in China is insignificant compared with a man's earnings here. It would thus seem that no kind of immigration is more obviously an economical advantage both to the native country and to the adopted one."

☞ We all know what a stunning outcry the Radical organs of the North keep up on account of the alleged fact that the perpetrators of outrages in the South are known and yet not punished. The pretended fact is not a fact at all. But read the following from that Radical sheet, the Boston Advertiser. Does any such state of things as the Advertiser describes as existing in Boston exist in the South? *Can't* such a state of things exist in the South? Why should the South be governed by Satraps, and the North not?

At the proper interval after the last great bank robbery we have the usual crop of the reports about the robbers and the detectives which experience has made familiar. The burglars are known, but they are not to be punished. The officers of justice know who the thieves, but they are not to be expected to treat them unceivilly. If we are to believe half of what we read on every side, nothing is easier than to find out who are the men engaged in an operation like that upon the Hotchick Bank, and nothing is so absurd as to expect that they will suffer any penalty for what they have done. Nothing Robbery according to the schoolbooks of the relations of a policeman and a thief. The politicians are now the masters of crime in our city. No such ugly word as "crime" is uttered. An arrest would be an insult to a man carrying in his pocket what entitles him to consider a work of mystery is woven. All parties concerned go about with their fingers on their lips, and by-and-by, when the hurried public has forgotten the matter, the man who has been plundered receives a few cents on the dollar of his property and thinks himself lucky; the police officer gets his share and thinks himself a fool; and the burglar pinches into riotous living with his share, knowing there are more strong boxes to be plundered when last is gone. The detective of society know his scowlings and goings; but if he disappears from the surface for a while they do not follow and capture him at his work, but make a note of the fact, to be used in opening negotiations when they are again needed.

☞ The President, in his message, tells Congress about various policies that should be adopted, but it so happens that he doesn't want them adopted at present. He says that our taxes might be reduced $60,000,000 to $80,000,000 per year, were it not for some experiment that he wants to make in funding our public debt, but, as things are, he thinks it best to postpone reduction. He desires a return to specie payments, but this, he tells us, must be deferred for the present. He asserts that the tariff ought to be cut down, but the process, he holds, should be put off till another season. The internal revenue tax, he assumes, should be abolished, but this, he thinks, should be adjourned for three years. The Alabama claims, he resolutely contends, must be rigorously settled, but the settlement, he is well convinced, should await a future and calmer condition of feeling between the United States and Great Britain. All these things, he has no doubt, will demand the energetic action of future administrations, but not of his.

☞ The petition which the British Columbians have addressed to their Queen prays for annexation chiefly upon the ground that the debt of their small colony is a million and a half pounds sterling, that their general financial burdens amount to seventeen pounds per head, that their population is deserting to the United States, that only eight thousand out of twenty thousand whites now remain, and that their want of a reciprocity of trade is killing the colony by inches. The British Government can undoubtedly better afford to part with the colony than to keep it. We can afford to have it annexed to the United States if annexation would not increase the centrifugal force now almost too strong for the continuance of the Union.

☞ Senator Drake's bill, already introduced into the Senate, to take from the Supreme Court of the United States the power to decide upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress is a bill to abolish the Constitution and to make Congress an unlimited despotism. The author of it is a traitor and deserves the punishment of one.

☞ Must the Grant men and carpet-baggers needs claim a victory in Mississippi because Grant's carpet-bag brother-in-law has been defeated? Which of his two brothers-in-law is Grant proudest of—Dent or Corbin?

☞ There are a hundred thousand men in New York out of employment and twice that number in employments worse than none at all.

☞ The garments of the Radical party are so tattered and torn that they couldn't be mended even with the Devil's darning-needle.

☞ Our protective tariff is protecting the people to death.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The great holiday confections and bonbons manufactured by Stephen F. Whitman & Son at their splendid new building, south west corner of Twelfth and Market streets, Philadelphia. Send your orders early.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of one of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, }
Louisville, July 14, 1865. }

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no mercury, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit, as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of H. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alternative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Sulfingia. H. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ A large stock of hosiery and underwear; also a fine stock of gents furnishing goods; the best dress shirt in the city for $1 75. 149 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

J. C. WOOD & CO.

An Investment

Which will pay you handsomely, is to buy Holden's Dandelion Tonic. He cures where all other remedies fail. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. Be sure you get Holden's Dandelion Tonic. Take no other. Prepared only by H. H. HOLDEN, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Elegant Watches.

Persons desiring a nice present for the holidays or time-piece for their own use would do well to call on A. Stetson, at the Exchange and Brokers' office, Nos 125 Fourth street, under the Gaiety Theatre. He has for sale a number of the best quality of Watches and Jewelry, which he is offering at 50 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere for a quality of ladies' and gentlemen's 18 carat gold watches and chains of beautiful make and warrants solidity.

Money loaned on liberal terms. Business strictly confidential.

Passage Tickets

Between Louisville and Liverpool for the holidays or time-piece for their own use would do well to call on A. Stetson, at the Exchange and Brokers' office, Nos 125 Fourth street, under the Gaiety Theatre. He has for sale a number of the best quality of Watches and Jewelry, which he is offering at 50 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere for a quality of ladies' and gentlemen's 18 carat gold watches and chains of beautiful make and warrants solidity.

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Boi for 50 Main Street.

Everybody will be glad to learn that C. M. Ladd, in addition to his large assortment, received yesterday by express another beautiful selection of ladies' fine furs, embracing Hudson Bay Sable, Canada Mink (extra dark), Black Stone Martin and Bear and all the grades kept in a first-class fur house. Also six cases latest style Gaiters for ladies, which he is offering at 50 cents, and, furthermore, he is determined to sell as cheap as any reliable house in the city. dec11 d3

To Consumptives.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate, and who are daily consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," will almost immediately stay the very marked terror of the off as heretofore used, is composed of the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the most delicate stomach tolerate it. Full directions for its efficacy can be established in those who desire to use them. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, No. 10 Obert street, Boston. Henry Chandler & Co., Louisville. dec11 sold

Furs! Furs! Furs!—Hats! Hats! Hats! Caps! Caps! Caps!

Prosser & Wilson, of St. Market, between Fourth and Fifth. Be sure and call before purchasing elsewhere. Terms to suit you. Remember the place, 149 Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

dec11 d2

Late Style Whaler Hats.

Don Carlos, Don Quixote, Londos, Colfax, Warwick, and all others, to be had at

dec11 d2 LADD'S, 50 Main street.

The American House, Boston.

Its central location, admirable management and luxurious cuisine have made it a public favorite for years past. Newly furnished and all late improvements added.

dec11 d2

Beautiful otter gloves,

handsome otter collars, splendid beaver gloves, fine beaver overcoats, ear muffs in all colors, to be had cheap at

J. M. LADD'S, 50 Main.

Hoth Allopathic and Homeopathic

Physicians agree in opinion that Hoff's Malt Extract is highly nutritious not only as all article of diet but as a medicine of great worth, for in the case of patients with enfeebled vital powers, but likewise for diseases of the throat, chest, lungs and stomach. For Catarrh in all its different stages, colds and hoarseness, and for consumption in all its different stages. Sold by all druggists and grocers. de7 co3

☞ To remove musk patches, freckles and tan from the face, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

dec7 co3lm

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 26, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Wolbert & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the afflicted as I have both. For the last six years I have been troubled with general debility, nervousness and vertigo, which usually disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, of this place, recommended the use of them, which I commenced and found relief from the first dose. They have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am several years of age, my health has been wholly restored. I have no use for medicine now, and I am better able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Extract from a Private Letter from Hawaii, Sandwich Islands.

* * * * Although the eruption is not so violent now, the volcano is a fearful sight to behold. The rivers of lava still flow, and the smoke from the crater ascends in awful majesty. During this volcanic upheaval it has been very sickly here. A thousand sort of low malarious fever, which has grown out of the foul, condensed vapors of the volcano, has prevailed to an alarming extent, and for a long time it was thought would depopulate the island. But fortunately a sea captain (calling here for supplies) distributed PLANTATION BITTERS to the suffering, and quick and magical was the restoration to health. Even cases like wild-fire. Messrs. Ching-Takin & Co., commission merchants, had these bitters for sale. In a short time their office was besieged and their supply exhausted. Dr. Wilbor's Compound of Lime with a healing property which renders the most delicate stomach tolerate it. Full directions for its efficacy can be established in those who desire to use them. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, No. 10 Obert street, Boston. Henry Chandler & Co., Louisville. dec11 sold

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Toys! Toys!

Go to Murray for Santa Claus Presents.

Cheapest Place in the City.

D. J. Murray's, wholesale and retail Variety store, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel.

Go to Murray's to buy your spring and rocking horses, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your gigs, perambulators for babies or children, superior to anything in Louisville, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your velocipedes and automatic dancers, the latest novelty in toys, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your walking, sleeping, and papa and mamma dolls, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy ladies' and gents' traveling bags, No. 71 Fourth street.

Go to Murray's to buy your croquet sets and games of every variety; also work-boxes and desks of every description for Christmas presents, No. 71 Fourth street, under the National Hotel.

no26 d1m

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for Hazard & Caswell's Cod-liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., of New York. Sold by all druggists. ja16 d1aw3aw3oowly

☞ The handiest invention of the day—the coffee-cup. de30 d3

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for any length of time can do so to their own interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable, and satisfactory, by

de6 d1m C. HAGAN, 114 Third street.

☞ China bouquets, and a large assortment of Christmas presents, at J. Dolfinger & Co.'s china store, No. 96 Market street, between Third and Fourth. de6 d3

Direct from France.

We have just received 17 casks FRENCH CHINA, gold band and plain white, consisting of DINNER, TEA, and TETE-A-TETE SETS, TOILET SETS, and a full line of TABLE WARE, which we offer at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

J. DOLFINGER & CO.,
de6 d6 96 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

At Half Price.

Valuable gold and silver watches, gold chains and other valuable jewelry at half the usual retail price at the broker's office of C. Hagan, 114 Third street. de6 d1m

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWCASTLE, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

J. B. TILMAN, M. D,
sat5-d1f

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,

—OR—

Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. 1y26 d1

LOCAL NOTICES.

WANTED,

Immediately, five dry goods salesmen. Apply immediately, at 149 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

W. H. WOLBERT & CO.

Boi for 50 Main Street.

Everybody will be glad to learn that C. M. Ladd, in addition to his large assortment, received yesterday by express another beautiful selection of ladies' fine furs, embracing Hudson Bay Sable, Canada Mink (extra dark), Black Stone Martin and Bear and all the grades kept in a first-class fur house. Also six cases latest style Gaiters for ladies, which he is offering at 50 cents, and, furthermore, he is determined to sell as cheap as any reliable house in the city. dec11 d2

To Consumptives.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate, and who are daily consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime," will almost immediately stay the very marked terror of the off as heretofore used, is composed of the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the most delicate stomach tolerate it. Full directions for its efficacy can be established in those who desire to use them. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, No. 10 Obert street, Boston. Henry Chandler & Co., Louisville. dec11 sold

Furs! Furs! Furs!—Hats! Hats! Hats! Caps! Caps! Caps!

Prosser & Wilson, of St. Market, between Fourth and Fifth. Be sure and call before purchasing elsewhere. Terms to suit you. Remember the place, 149 Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

dec11 d2

Late Style Whaler Hats.

Don Carlos, Don Quixote, Londos, Colfax, Warwick, and all others, to be had at

dec11 d2 LADD'S, 50 Main street.

The American House, Boston.

Its central location, admirable management and luxurious cuisine have made it a public favorite for years past. Newly furnished and all late improvements added.

dec11 d2

Beautiful otter gloves,

handsome otter collars, splendid beaver gloves, fine bea

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

A Bible of Brave Remorse.

A son of this Greek scholar has presented to our Minister at Athens, Mr. Tuckerman, the identical sword-knot worn by his illustrious father when he surprised the Turkish camp in August, 1823, and unfortunately fell in the moment of victory, and won the praise of the world by his superb gallantry. His son, Col. Bennett, now commanding the garrison of Corfu, in his letter to Mr. Tuckerman, makes a graceful acknowledgment of his appreciation of the celebrated poem of Fitz Greene Halleck founded on the great event, beginning "At midnight in the guarded tent." This valuable relic has been safely deposited in the New York Historical Society, to which it has been presented by Mr. Tuckerman.

II.

A Retreat of Charity

has been established in New York for the protection of the community from the swarm of self-constituted solicitors of subscriptions for every possible object. The bureau ascertains the validity of the claims of those individuals to solicit charity for the purpose of aiding societies, schools, churches, etc., that have no existence. The exposure of a fellow who represented himself as a clergyman and solicited old school books for the poor of his parish for years and was finally detected not long ago selling a large lot of them as "paper stock" probably suggested the idea of establishing a bureau to investigate the right of the hundreds begging for every possible thing for charity to ply their vocation. We need one here badly.

III.

Chiroptera.

This is the name given to those silly women who are in the habit of "living" chiroptera to relieve "nervous headache." It is a very dangerous and pernicious habit which cannot but result in the total wreck and ruin of the nervous system. This is the era of bad nerves, however. What with headaches (nervous), rheumatic affections (nervous), and neuralgic attacks (nervous), Fashionably is always just about to have one of its "dreadful attacks" or has just gotten over one. The grandmothers of the present generation were not cursed with the delicate nerves of their granddaughters. Those dear old ladies had honest appetites, good digestions, steady, strong nerves, and seldom felt an ache or a pain in their youth. But the dainty beauties of the present day would scorn their plain and wholesome food, warm clothing, regular habits, industrious ways, early hours, unpretentious piety and habitual sweetness, dignity and consistent staidness of manner; and are, therefore, the butterfly-dressed bundles of nerves who are to be the mothers of the coming men of the next generation.

IV

Preaching in Theaters.

There are a number of churches in Boston that are rarely full on Sundays, yet in the face of this the Bubbles are using one of their largest theaters for services on Sunday evenings. This is a sharp dodge on the part of the "wicked" to get a slight of the precious scenery and all of the appliances behind the scenes used by sinners to amuse the public on week days. Then the theatrical and sensational has become so much a feature in the preaching of the great pulpit Lights of Boston that the ordinary pulpit cannot give them enough room to show their dramatic talents. Hence it was thought that the Congregational audience could see the points of the sermon better from the pit, parquette and galleries, and applaud them without there being anything compromitted, the applause being made in a theater and not a church. A high-priced Boston parson holding forth on the Mc-Farland-Richardson affair with appropriate scenery and slow music, from the stage of a fashionable theater, with hundreds of opera glasses concentrated upon him, must be a novelty and ought to properly be criticised by the Boston press under the head of "amusements." No one need be surprised if Beecher stars it all over the country in the principal theaters of the country. From the way things are working and the success of marvelous enterprise is not at all improbable.

V.

A Picture Miser.

Boston has an art sensation. An eccentric old Bellow by the name of Thompson, who was a man of wealth, evidently turned miserhropic years ago, and, shook the dust of his feet, and, like another Timon, turned his back on the "Modern" Athens. For years he lived in great seclusion, cutting himself off almost entirely from human intercourse. His mania was collecting pictures and storing them in a warehouse. This queer old party has just died, and an examination of the piles of paintings has revealed valuable paintings amounting in value to half a million of dollars, according to Mr. Bierstadt. It is estimated that it will take ten Cockalorums to appraise them. Mr. J. Harry Young, the portrait painter and director of the fine arts exhibition of the Boston Athenæum, who was employed to make a catalogue of them, has done so. Among them, says the Boston Post, are signed pictures of all schools, many unquestioned originals, by such artists as Sir Charles Eastlake, Thomas Lawrence, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Peter Lely, Godfrey Kneller, Allan Ramsey, George Morland, Gainsborough, Phillips, Hogarth, Meadows, Etty, Turner, Nasmyth, Rumney, Opie, Copley, Stewart, Newton and Stoddard, of the English school, and Boucher, Lambinet, De Bufe, Miguard, Bacon, Burnet, Isabey, De Dreux, of the French. Italian, Dutch and German are represented by Schidoni, Guercino, Teniers, Seebach, Paul Zuccarelli, Venarkx, Van Ostade, Diaz, Boucher, Van Maas and many others equally well known, whose names have been made famous, and original pictures from whose hands have become rare. There are a large number of copies and originals by the most celebrated artists of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, such as Titian, Bernhrandt, Rubens and others. And among American artists the names of Sully, Inman, Bierstadt, Durand, Brown, Peale, Hart, Birch, Doughty and others appear. The arrangement for exhibition of this rare and valuable collection of paintings is looked forward to by connoisseurs with much interest.

PERSONAL OSSIP.

RICHARDSON-McFARLAND.

BEECH, Beecher, Beecherest.

BIGAMY, Beecher, grand jury.

SPAGUE has turned Social Reformer.

TENNYSON is busy building himself a home.

BERLIOZ's suppressed memoirs are to be issued.

LORD RICHARD GROSVENOR is coming to this country.

FROTHINGHAM, Beecher, McFarland-Richardson, Bigamy.

JOHN CHINAMAN has appeared in Chicago, pig-tail and all.

KINCK's body, Tranpmann's first subject, has been found.

THE Cardiff Sioneman is stopping at Wood's Museum, N. Y.

JOHN MITCHEL is looking after his peanut estate in Georgia.

SIR HENRY BULWER is working on some new "Characters."

THE Marquis of Bute lets his parishes choose their own clergyman.

SCHAMYL, the Circassian rebel, has been hob-nobbing with the Sultan.

BENJAMIN LODER, an old dry goods prince of New York, has gone by the board.

JENNY LIND has overdrawn her account She has but a few notes left for small change.

BEECHER says he seldom reads "the newspapers." The newspapers have no difficulty in reading him.

JOHN JAY, our minister to Austria, is raising a row about he father-in-law's property which he wants to finger.

JOHN J. ECKEL, who knew all about the Burdell Cunningham murder, has just died and "made no sign."

MRS. GRANT has put all of her flunkies into swallow-tailed coats. Will the horny-handed masses swallow this tale?

THE Pope says: "This Temple (the new Bishop of Exeter) will soon destroy all that remains of the old Temple."

ROSS BROWNE tells us that the Chinese are in the habit of stealing children and cutting their eyes out for medicinal purposes.

MRS. LINCOLN, it seems, is not going to marry that impecunious German potentate. She is living at Frankfort in seclusion.

INGERALD'S "Wives as they were Maids as they are," is being played in New York as a piece of missionary work to reform society.

A GOMMEAU, according to Figaro, "has but two happy moments in his life—that in which he draws his pay and that in which his rival a kissed."

EUGENIE's example in dress is being followed by the houris of the Sultan's harem. They now appear on the streets in bonnets and without veils.

MR. R. H. NEWELL "(Orpheus C. Kerr") the brief husband of the Menkin, contributes a sketch of that unfortunate young woman to "Packard" for January.

MR. GLADSTONE has already saved enough of his wages as Prime Minister to buy nine hundred acres of land at Hawarden, England. He is evidently a very thrifty young person.

THE N. Y. Mail says that among the candidates for the Senate in this State is "R. C. Winterwiser." It's otherwise or Winterwhite's a myth.

THE Terre Haute Gazette thus refers to Mr. Van Wyck's "blind bidet": "Joseph Jefferson played two of his earliest engagements before a full house nearly a year ago, in Berry's pantaloons. He was the funniest old codger that ever made the foot-lights. His progress to open our new opera-house last winter, with a week's engagement, if the proprietors will give him the figure."

"JOHN," said the elder Murray, the famous London publisher, to the present John Murray, his son, as he entered his apartment, "did you meet Tom Hume gentlemen on the stairs?" "Yes, father, I did," was the response. "They were not in arm, and did not separate, as I went between them, and they lifted their arms to let me pass under." Remember, then, my boy," said the noted bookseller, "that those two gentlemen were Walter Scott and Lord Byron."

DUKE HAMILTON, the ex-valet, still playing his favorite character of "Lord Alvaley" to crowded and fashionable houses. His will find that it will go hard with him, when his present engagement terminates, to turn his attention again to ministering to the comforts of some gentleman, in his old capacity of valet, laying out and brushing clothes, airing linen, putting in studs and cuff-buttons, preparing a bath, cleaning shoes, arranging breast-and sods, carrying notes, packing portmanteaus, calling cabs, and a thousand other things requiring fidelity and smartness.

THEODORE THOMAS has found Cincinnati's spark of musical culture and appreciation into a generous flame. Says the Commercial: "The repetition of Tuesday evening's concert by Seligmann, with a serenade by Haydn as a prelude, produced the same charming effect noticeable the first evening. For this soft, dreamy mode of Schumann Mr. Thomas seems to have more than a predilection. To interpret it fully he finds himself in his element, and it is no wonder it finds a place upon his programme. But it is not more what he gives than how it is given that commends him as a leader. His forty performers are so thoroughly disciplined—they have so perfectly learned obedience to his direction—that they move as one. In a word, the orchestra is an instrument, and Mr. Thomas is the performer. We have not seen many time audiences so wrought upon as the two that witnessed the first concerts."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Progress of Legislation—Senate Committees—Chief Justice Marshall's Portrait—The Senatorial Election—Kentucky Radicalism—Legislative Record and Index.

[Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 10, 1859.

The Senate business, as on yesterday, has been rapidly dispatched to-day, the session not extending to more than thirty minutes. In the House it was otherwise.

The Democratic members labored and brought forth its mouse, and the Radicals are quite joyous that their chief made no few blunders of grammar and otherwise. In the main they are pleased with the contents of the message, but there is a difference between the Congress and the President on the drift of the times. The President recommends its repeal and Congress will not listen to it. Already there is much opposition to this Legislature's action, and several Southern dealers duly regret that they even modified the provisions of the original act. Nor do I think Congress will accept the views of Lincoln as set forth in the message. There will be an attempt, undoubtedly, to tinker with the currency, but it is probable that no radical changes will be taken. So far as can be learned, the leaders who stirpe and control legislation are indisposed to make any material change.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION

will play a conspicuous part in this session. The case of Van Wyck, of New York, comes up first, and as the New York Tribune has steadily opposed the claims of Van Wyck to the seat of Coleing Van Wyck on Congress, I reckon his chances are pretty good for getting the seat, although his former rejected him. There will not be much of a scramble between Zigler and Rice, of your State. Rice, the sitting member, was elected by nearly 4,000 majority, but Zigler, the contestant will hardly have the hardihood to unseat him.

Zigler, who is here, makes a general charge of fraudulent votes, but charges no one personally. He has not yet offered any specific act of dishonesty. Rice will retain his seat. The case of Barnes vs. Adams, of Kentucky, will be a hard fought one. Barnes has influence, and although he was beaten upwards of 600 votes, he will contest the seat. Buck's game of representing that many of Adams' party were rejoicing rebels, and thus make weight against his adversary. However, Adams calls many Democrats to his aid, and among the Democratic members of the last Legislature are those who evince a determination to have fair play. The contest is a doubtful one.

THE CHOCTS JUDGE

for the district composed of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Michigan, was nominated to-day, and, contrary to the original programme, Judge Geo. H. Yeaman, of Daviess county, received the appointment. It was supposed that Judge Ballard would certainly be tendered this place. It was known that the Judges of the Supreme Court considered him the ablest of all the District Judges, and there were strong influences to aid him. But Yeaman's letter which was printed in the COURIER-JOURNAL some months ago, was too strong a document. The ex-Whiggery and Rullerism of the whole "hog" to use a homely phrase, and that was the way to reach Hoar, the Attorney General, who is from Massachusetts. Mr. Yeaman, some of your readers may remember, was Minister to Denmark, and was appointed, too, by Andrew Johnson. He was suspicious; but his political zeal since has restored swept away or all suspicions as to his status on the negro and other questions. He is a nephew of Governor Helm, has acquired a lawyer of respectable talent, but nothing more.

GEORGIA AFFAIRS.

I wrote you that Georgia would not be admitted to representation without a controversy. Grat recommends that Congress authorize Governor Bullock to call the old Legislature together, including the negro members that were expelled, and that this will be done. And who is this Bullock to whom such powers are given? His Treasurer of State, Angier, a carpet-bagger, has fled, and Bullock has robbed the State Treasury, and moreover he proves it. Georgians here boasting that all they planned failed except to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars. His own friends denounce him for dishonesty and incompetency. But what of that? He will run Georgia in the Radical interest, and that is all a Radical Congress wants. There will be some debate also on Virginia, but that State will be admitted without a contest. Grant has wifted that her people have eaten enough humble pie, and she will be allowed to come forward in opposition for that once proud old Commonwealth.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Alf. Allen, of Kentucky, late Consul to Fou Chow Foo, is here, rotund and genial as ever. Colonel Allen is popular, of your city, is also sround, but what he is driving at his friends, perhaps, know; certainly his opposition to the Lower Ohio Canal bill is played out. Col. Charley Gill and his bloomings bride are on a visit to the capital, and so is Marshal Murray.

X. Y.

GEN. BASIL DUKE.

A Pen Picture and an Interview—The Leader of the Opposition, &c.

[Frankfort Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.]

To the people of Cincinnati the Southern Railway question is one of rare interest, and they have a right to know with which party are opposing the measure, and the ground upon which the opposition is made. I believe I do a kindness to the people of your city in stating the leader of the opposition is General Basil Duke, a member of the Lower House from the city of Louisville. Of course, it is but natural that the heaviest opposition should come from the city having the hardihood to assault him.

Basil, who is here, make a general charge of fraudulent votes, but charges no one personally. He has not yet offered any specific act of dishonesty. Rice will retain his seat. The case of Barnes vs. Adams, of Kentucky, will be a hard fought one. Barnes has influence, and although he was beaten upwards of 600 votes, he will contest the seat. Buck's game of representing that many of Adams' party were rejoicing rebels, and thus make weight against his adversary. However, Adams calls many Democrats to his aid, and among the Democratic members of the last Legislature are those who evince a determination to have fair play. The contest is a doubtful one.

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Courier-Journal.
SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 11, 1869.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

[illegible]

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 123 3-8.

Senator Fenton and daughter arrived yesterday from Europe.

Ohio has 704,078 horses, 1,492,581 cattle, 28,930 mules, 4,772,949 sheep and 1,496,948 hogs.

Ernest, second Duke of Saxe-Coburg, is dying. Prince Alfred of England, is his heir.

Patrick Connelly was torn nearly to pieces and killed yesterday, by being caught in a revolving shaft at the dry docks at Carondelet, Mo.

Williams, Ledyard & Stebbins' woolen factory, at Sinclair Valley, near Cazenovia, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $60,000; insurance, $7,500.

A whale-boat which left Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday for the Isle of Shoals with two men, was picked up near Holmes' Hole. One man was frozen to death.

A resolution offered in the South Carolina Legislature on Thursday last, directing that the United States flag should be hoisted on the capitol building, was voted down.

In Baltimore, yesterday morning, Michael Conn was shot and instantly killed by Jas. Galloway, at the house of the latter. The altercation originated on reports circulated by Conn in regard to Galloway's wife.

The robbers of the Bank at Gallatin, Mo., and murderers of Jno. W. Sheets, its cashier, only obtained five dollars from the bank. They have not been arrested yet. There are several parties scouring the country for them.

A wooden building in Chapel Place, Boston, occupied by several Irish families, was burned yesterday morning, and two children of Daniel Sullivan, a boy four years old and a girl of three months, were smothered to death.

Samuel Dryden, suspected of complicity in the murder of the Cox family, near Kingsville, Mo., six weeks ago, was killed at his farm, three miles from Kingsville, night before last, by five men, who rode up to him while feeding his hogs, and shot him.

Thursday evening a fire broke out in the clothing house of Samuel Liebman, in Chicago, which was soon got under, and it was thought the damage was trifling. It has since been ascertained to amount to about $30,000. Insured for $56,000.

A nest of unsightly buildings on the corner of Washington and Seneca streets, was destroyed by fire yesterday evening, in Baltimore. The buildings were owned by Lewis Bobst, and occupied by John Ferne as a glove factory, and G. & J. Burchette, saloon keepers.

As Dennis Hernan and his wife were crossing a railroad track in an open wagon, a few days ago, at Schodack, New York, the vehicle was struck by a locomotive, instantly killing Mr. Hernan and his horse and so badly injuring Mrs. Hernan that she died the next day.

The grand jury recently in session in Vevay, Ind., found an indictment against Dr. J. W. Thompson for perjury while giving in testimony in the Bradley trial. He was arrested last Saturday by the Sheriff. He gave bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance at the next session of the Circuit Court for trial.

In the Circuit Court at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday, before Judge Tappan, a verdict was given for defendants in the case of J. Nelson Lucking against the New York Tribune Association. It was an action for libel in the publication of an article in the Tribune's regular court report. Claimant sued for $20,000.

Miss Lillie Holton, daughter of N. U. Holton, proprietor of the McCormac House, Danville, Ill., died a few days ago from an excessive dose of laudanum, but whether premeditated or not is not known. It is believed by her family and friends to be an accident. She had been suffering with severe pains in the stomach, to which she was occasionally subject, and for which she had taken laudanum. On the occasion of her death she was suffering severely, took a phial of laudanum, went to her room and locked herself in. When discovered she was quite dead. Miss H. was a beautiful and estimable young lady, and her death is sincerely mourned.

A very strange case has been on examination before Justice Mayo, of Sycamore county, Ill., brought on complaint of Johnson Lowe, of Clinton, in the same county, who swore he had good reason to believe three young men of Shabbona village have repeatedly tried to kill his sister, Miss Caroline Lowe, with arsenic and strychnine. These three young men, whose names have not been given, have been residing at Shabbona for a year and a half, and have generally boarded at Scott's Hotel. Miss Lowe is the young lady who three or four years has been suffering terribly from splinters of glass permeating her person. Defendants alleged her mind was so shattered by suffering that her testimony was not reliable. She stated that while lying at Scott's Hotel under treatment she repeatedly heard these men in an adjoining room planning stealing horses; that they discovered she knew it and have since substituted powders of arsenic and strychnine for morphine which she received from her doctor. She produced one of these strychnine powders which she stated was placed among the morphine powders by one of the young men. After a hearing of the case the accused were discharged.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Dec. 11.

The police made but one haul yesterday.

The wheat in Franklin township looks fine.

During the quarter ending November 30th seventeen inmates were received in the county asylum, making fifty-one inmates sheltered within the quarter. Two died and five were discharged. The expenses during the same were $1,382 82.

The County Commissioners of Scott county have presented to the New Albany Society of Natural History the Congressional library, which has been accumulating at Lexington for many years past, and is worth about five thousand dollars. Dr. E. S. Crosier departed for Lexington yesterday morning to bring the books to New Albany.

Rev. Charles Martindale, agent of the Indiana Temperance Alliance, was in the city yesterday. He will deliver a temperance lecture in this city to-morrow (Sunday) at 3 o'clock. The place has not yet been fixed, but it will be duly announced to-morrow. Mr. Martindale lectured to a large audience of people in Jeffersonville last Sunday, who were deeply interested and much pleased in his able address.

The County Commissioners transacted no business yesterday except to pass a few bills. The most of the day was spent in viewing various pieces of property, with the intention of purchasing some property to establish thereon a County Work-house. The intention is to have about twelve acres, and to erect on it buildings where the poor of the county can be put at such light work as stemming tobacco and making willow ware, and other simple labors which will enable the poor to earn their living, and thereby greatly reduce the expense of supporting the poor. The plan is a good one, and will certainly, if skillfully managed be a success.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Dec. 11.

Parties coming in from Lexington report plenty of mud and whisky in that vicinity.

The police, with all their vigilance, have been unable to ferret out any offenders since last report.

Rev. Charles Martindale, of Logansport, Ind., agent of the Indiana Temperance Alliance, is stopping at the Bruner House.

The owners of a certain news stand in the city report that they sell more Police Gazettes to ladies than any other periodical.

Judge Bicknell, of the Circuit Court, and Judge Scott Carter, Judge pro tem. of the Common Pleas Court, will hold a special session of the above courts in Jeffersonville on the 20th and 21st of this month, for the purpose of trying several of the street improvement cases.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following real estate transfers were made during the week ending December 9, 1869:

Adam Beck to John Beck, corner of Irvin and Marion, 100 by 125 feet	$3,250 00
A. Fugat, &c., to Sam'l Bates, 71¼ acres in Jefferson county	1,300 00
A. Fugat, &c., to S. Wigginton, 50 acres in Jefferson county	1,200 00
J. W. Henning to R. Jeanessee, Rose lane, between Jackson and Hancock, 25 by 95 feet	700 00
Same to same, Roseland, between Jackson and Hancock, 25 by 95 feet	700 00
Anna F. Polk to Jas. Stein, Preston street, 216 4-5 by 323 feet	24,000 00
R. G. Taylor to F. Grabie, Jackson street extended, 100 by — feet	1,000 00
Cyrus Grable to R. G. Taylor, Preston street extended, 100 by — feet	1,000 00
F. Fuhrman to G. F. Barth, Mechanic street, 100 by 224 feet	2,000 00
G. W. Finley to L. J. Dierhoss, Preston, north of Breckinridge, 50 by 200 feet	1,450 00
W. B. Waltmann to Geo. Finley, Lampton, between Jackson and Hancock, 21 10-12 by 81½ feet	1,000 00
R. M. Steele to W. F. Miller, Gray, between Preston and Jackson, 42¼ by 200 feet	3,125 00
John Hay to B. E. Cassidy, Third, south of Kentucky, 16 2-3 by 125 feet	800 00
Jno. McAteer to same, Third, south of Kentucky, 16 2-3 by 150 feet	800 00
Ellen Cullen to Anne Clements, Zane, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, 30 by 170 feet	450 00
Jas. Hungerford to Elijah Benjamin, Market street, Portland, 210 by 160 feet	3,000 00
Jno. H. Batt to Peter Hammer, Eighteenth, between Main and Rowan, 21 by 126 feet	1,300 00
B. [illegible] to Martin Joseph, Roseland, between Jackson and Hancock, 25 by 95 feet	1,200 00
J. H. Bryant to H. W. Wilkes, Sixth, south of Kentucky, 25 by 150 feet	3,761 25
Wm. Joyes to R. J. Young, 3 lots in Lacona, Jefferson county, 100 by 250 feet	830 00

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, for the week ending Dec. 9, as follows:

Charles Tancre and Margaret Metzer.
F. G. Marel and Estell S. Bell.
Frank Meisenbuhler and Elizabeth Fankan.
Michael Joyce and Ellen Fitzpatrick.
John E. Weakley and Margaret Hirschfeld.

Lecture at the Cathedral.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 12th, at 8 o'clock, there will be a lecture at the Cathedral by Rev. J. M. Martin, D. D., for the benefit of the Orphans; subject, Charity versus Philanthropy. Tickets 50 cents, will be sold at the door. Doors open at 7¼.

It is hoped there will be a large audience, as the object should excite the sympathy of every one, and, also, because it is certain that all who have heard Dr. Martin are desirous of hearing him again.

THE SMALL-POX.

Its Rapid Spread, and the Necessity of Some Measures for Its Prevention.

The attention of our city authorities and of our citizens generally, should be called to the necessity of taking some effective steps toward stamping out the present incursion of small-pox, and of the adoption of some means for preventing the reappearance of the loathsome pestilence. When one is attacked by small-pox he is at the mercy of the disease, for the learned doctors of medicine have to this day failed to find or to make any sure or even probably successful weapon with which to arrest or abolish it. Fortunately, small-pox in our day is not the dangerous disease it once was—it is not now a very fatal malady. But it changes our good looks. And next to virtue is beauty. Women, especially, had as well be dead as pock-marked.

Vaccination, luckily, affords us a powerful and very certain shield against small-pox. Vaccination is about as certain as is anything human, save mathematics.

Small-pox is a disease especially of the winter-time, but large cities are probably never without it. Under the old regime, the negro population of our cities was not large, and the vaccination of these people was carefully looked after by their owners. Now, negroes have collected in the cities like swarms of rats, and live crowded in small, ill-ventilated, filthy dens, where vice, vermin and disease breed and abound in horrid strength. Vaccination, ablution and the Ten Commandments are utterly neglected by these poor orphan children of Ham. To this vice we owe, in a large measure, the outbreaks of small-pox that have every winter since the war frightened and annoyed us.

Yesterday the Health Officer went to a residence on Chestnut street to remove to the Pest-house a negro chambermaid who had broken out with small-pox. Her father arrived at the same time, and insisted on taking her to his house in the city. The officer insisted upon the enforcement of the law. The sable parent argued for the rights of a parent. While the pater and the doctor argued at the front door, Miss Dinah, hearing of what was going on, donned her crinoline, etc., and erupted through the back gate, and is still at large—at least, has not been taken to the pest-house. Whether she sneaked away through alleys to her home, or walked the streets, or rode on the street cars, disseminating pestilence, is not known. This incident is mentioned in order to awaken our people to the importance of vaccination. Let all our Dispensaries be provided promptly with abundant vaccine virus. And let the heads of firms and the heads of families, and the superintendents of schools, railroads and factories, and the keepers of hotels, and all others in authority, look to the vaccination of those under them. And let the Mayor and the Council and the doctors and the preachers cry "Vaccinate! vaccinate! vaccinate!" And let all this be done thrice a year, or quarterly, and small-pox will become a curiosity among us.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION.

Meeting of the Board of Trustees Yesterday.

The Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Danville, met in this city yesterday, on the call of the chairman, to take the necessary action to supply the vacancy created by the death of Mr. J. A. Jacobs, Sr., late Principal and Superintendent of that Institution.

We learn from one of the trustees that Mr. J. A. Jacobs, Jr., who has long been a teacher in the Institution, and who mainly aided the former Superintendent, and who is said to understand the sign language and to be well qualified for the position, was appointed Principal and Superintendent.

Mrs. A. F. Cheek, daughter of a former principal, and for many years and now matron, thoroughly acquainted with the sign language and eminently qualified for the place, was made superintendent-matron, to act in conjunction with the superintendent and to have the superintendency and control of the internal domestic business and affairs.

Judge M. J. Durham was appointed Secretary, who alone has authority to draw warrants on the Auditor of State for the quarterly allowances made by law, and on the Treasurer of the institution for all expenditures.

No other changes were made in the management. No change was made of the teachers, all of whom continue in their positions.

We are told that the institution is still continued on the same economical basis with which it has so long been conducted. The persons appointed to supply the vacancies in the school were raised in the institution, have long been teachers, and are acquainted both with the sign language, the business of the institution and its management.

The Board of Trustees directed Dr. Humphrey, Chairman, and Judge Durham, Secretary, to make a full report in regard to the institution to the Legislature now in session. This report we learn will be made as early as practicable and in a very short time. When the report is made we will endeavor to furnish our readers with a statement of the condition of this exalted charity of the State.

SUICIDE.

A Young Man Out of Employment Shoots Himself Through the Head.

On Thursday night, while a debating society was in session in a school-house in Clarke county, Indiana, about two miles from Memphis, the participants were startled by the report of a revolver, and, upon repairing hastily to the vicinity from which the sound proceeded, they found lying dead the body of William Durmint, a young man about twenty-one years of age. Durmint was a member of the society, and during the speaking he had been engaged in writing, but subsequently was seen to pass outside, when soon after the report of the pistol was heard, and the above discovery resulted. Durmint was a young man of good habits, and has respectable parents living in the neighborhood. He was formerly a school teacher, but at the time he had no employment, and was seeking a situation; failing in which, his spirits were so much dejected that melancholy took deep root on his mind. He feared that the white swelling, which he had formerly had, would return upon him, and that he would be a burden to his parents. In a letter which he left, and on a piece of paper pinned to his coat, he gave the above reasons for self-destruction. The ball passed through the head, entering above the right ear.

This is the third suicide that has occurred in Clarke county within three weeks past.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Collections for the Month of November.

The following is an abstract of the collections in this (the Fifth) District for the month of November by Col. J. F. Buckner, United States Collector:

Total collections on spirits	$72,145 12
" " tobacco	77,904 90
" " fermented liquors	1,945 84
" " banks and bankers	4,009 28
" " gross receipts	5,908 30
" " sales	6,393 49
" " other special taxes	390 21
" " income	*23,469 73
" " legacies	362 49
" " successions	413 16
" " articles in schedule A	5 00
" " gas	1,477 43
" " not otherwise herein provided for	15 90
Total penalties, &c., collected	4,810 93
Total	$208,365 28

*Of the tax on incomes the sum of $25,865 86 was paid by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

An Unfortunate Affair.

A peace warrant of Wm. Mueller vs. Thos. and — Finley was tried in Justice Clement's court yesterday. Mons. Mueller is the Principal of the Dancing Academy at Weisiger Hall, and the defendants in the case are brothers of Miss Ella Finley, who is also a teacher of the Terpsichorean art. It seems that on last Monday afternoon, while the Professor was giving a private lesson to a number of young ladies at his Academy, the two men entered and commenced abusing him, calling him vulgar names, and threatening to shoot him, all in the presence of the young ladies.

They accused the Professor of making certain disrespectful allusions to their sister's school, but, upon the trial yesterday, all this was clearly disproved. The elder of the two defendants was discharged, while the younger, Thomas, was held in $200 bond to keep the peace for six months, it having been proved that he had a pistol when he went to the hall, and was the principal in making the threats. The evidence showed that there must have been some mistake in the matter, or that some bad person had been telling malicious tales, for it was shown that there was no truth in the report that Mons. Mueller had ever made any allusion whatever to the dancing school which is taught by Miss Finley. It only appeared that, about a year ago, Mons. Mueller gave his pupils a private party, to which none were admitted but their parents and the members of their families, and that Miss Finley appeared at the door and demanded admission. Like many others who came uninvited that night, she was not admitted, for the patrons had consented that their children should participate only upon the condition that no strangers should be admitted to the ball. These were the developments in the Magistrate's Court yesterday. Out of that affair, perhaps, grew the ill feeling which, it is to be hoped, is now terminated or set at rest. Both parties are well known in the city here, and the facts are consequently of some interest.

Not Guilty of Perjury.

It will be remembered by our readers that, several days ago, Officers Rutledge and Meglemery arrested M. Stone and Nathan Davis, and had them before Justices Matlack and Clement, on the affidavit of Wolf Kahn, charging them with perjury in giving testimony before the Circuit Court. The trial was concluded Thursday evening, after a three days' investigation, and both parties were discharged, as there was no proof to justify the charge. The facts elicited were as follows. In the Circuit Court, Kahn offered bail in $1,000. Stone, Davis, and some others testified to the belief on their part that the stock of goods owned by the party offered, was worth from four to six hundred dollars; it was proven to be worth several thousands. The Court held that their testimony as thus given was merely a matter of opinion, in which they might honestly be mistaken; others had testified to the same valuation, but they were not charged with perjury, and consequently the case was dismissed.

Terribly Lacerated.

A negro boy about 9 or 10 years old, was terribly torn and bitten by an infuriated hog, Thursday afternoon. He was walking along the bank of the Dutch Ditch, when he came upon the hog feeding on the carcass of a cow or horse. Approaching too near, the animal flew at him, threw him down, and before he could escape or his cries could bring assistance, his right arm was bitten and torn in a terrible manner, and injuries inflicted on other parts of his body. The wounds are not necessarily dangerous, unless erysipelas should set in, and his physician expects to have no particular trouble.

Senatorial Election.

Mr. R. S. Moseley, clerk of the Ohio county court, sends us the following official returns of the recent vote for Senator in the counties of McLean, Butler and Ohio:

John W. Johnson, Dem., received	1,501
R. L. D. Guffy, Rep., received	986
Johnson's majority	515

LOCAL BREVITIES.

[illegible]

There were one hundred and forty-three arrivals at the four principal hotels yesterday.

The Western Union Telegraph Company will open a branch office at the Galt House to-day.

The thermometer at [illegible] yesterday, at 9 A. M., stood at 41°, and at 3 P. M., 51°.

W. R. Dobyns, of Maysville, was yesterday appointed Surveyor of Distilleries for the State of Kentucky.

It was a coal barge belonging to the A. J. Baker which was sunk on the falls Thursday, instead of the Tom Rees.

Kate Sheridan, an old offender, was arrested yesterday for drunkenness. Geo. Wilson was also at the jail on a similar charge.

Another soldier, named Peter Lloyd, was fined $5 for drunkenness in the City Court yesterday. He had been falling through somebody's show-window.

The fourth annual ball of the Ridgeway Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood takes place at Masonic Temple next Monday evening. It will be largely attended.

The erection of the new Dominican church, on Sixth street, near Oak, is progressing rapidly. When finished it will be a magnificent edifice, and a decided ornament to that portion of the city.

On Wednesday Mr. John Ewing, of Campbell county, Ky., visited Cincinnati in company with his wife, and left her, promising to return in a few minutes, but has not since been seen or heard of.

Thursday night Mrs. Peter Smith, who resides on Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, while walking on Chestnut street, between Preston and Jackson, slipped and fell, spraining her ankle badly.

A little girl, who was unable to tell her name or residence, was found wandering on the streets last night, and was kindly cared for by Alfred Harris, Esq., who lives on Broadway between First and Second.

We have received from Messrs. J. L. Peters & Co., music publishers, New York, a copy of the "Song of the Sewing Machine," the latest of Will S. Hays' songs. It is dedicated to John McConnell, Esq., of this city.

Maj. Geo. M. Proctor offers to sell an interest in the magnificent Diamond Cave, near Glasgow Junction. Next to the Mammoth Cave it is the most valuable hole in the ground on earth, while in beauty it far excels the Mammoth.

A well-known saloon-keeper of this city, noted for his Falstaffian proportions, and who has not been enjoying good health of late, sorrowfully remarked to a friend yesterday that he "had fallen off to nearly a cart-load."

The temperance people are making a strong canvass of Indiana. We have received a very able circular address on the subject by C. Martindale, Esq., General Agent of the Indiana Temperance Alliance. It contains some startling information.

The confectionery of A. Wegman, on Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, was robbed of a box of cigars and some candies on Thursday night. It is supposed that the thief was locked on the inside when the store was closed.

Through the ignorance, carelessness or forgetfulness of a switch-tender, a locomotive was thrown off the track Thursday at Beard's Station, L., C. and L. R. R., and three hours were consumed in replacing it. No damage resulted beyond the delay.

Wm. M. Smith and Francis M. Roof, of Larue county, who were arrested by the U. S. Marshal some days ago for illicit distilling and committed to the First-street station in default of $1,300 bail, gave the necessary bond yesterday and were released.

The young man named Sam. Hostetter, alias Stansberry, who has been in jail several days, charged with stealing overcoats, was examined yesterday in the City Court and held in $300 bond to answer. Several overcoatless witnesses gave in their testimony.

A general mass-meeting of the various Methodist Sabbath-schools of the city will be held at the Seamen's Bethel, on Fulton street, between Preston and Jackson streets, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends of Sabbath-schools are invited to be present.

We are informed that the house of a man by the name of Ball, in Hardin county, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last during the absence of the family. The house and all of the furniture were destroyed, leaving the family without a home and destitute of everything except the clothing they wore at the time of the fire.

Sometime before daylight, yesterday morning, unknown parties effected an entrance through the front door, into the saloon of Wm. O'Brien, on Water street, between Third and Fourth, and succeeded in carrying off a lot of tobacco—but lately opened—about $4 in money, and other articles, valued altogether at about $25. No clue as to the perpetrators.

It was all a mistake about the boat which was sunk on the falls, day before yesterday, striking one of the cribs erected by Gen. Weitzel for the construction of his dam. All of these cribs were washed away by the rise of last August and have not been replaced. The boat, at the time of the accident, was forty feet out of the channel, and must have struck on a rock.

Owing to a derangement of one of the vast receivers at the gas-works, on Jackson and Washington, last evening, the gas was turned off, and the city supplied from the receiver at Portland. Owing to the great distance, the lights for a time were very dim, and some went entirely out. The difficulty was soon overcome, and we are assured by the officers of the gas company that it will not happen again.

The most sorrowful looking party that we have seen for many a day wandered into the Clay street station-house last night, seeking lodgings. The party consisted of man, wife and six children, one at the breast, and three dogs. They were from Utica, Ind., and were on their way to Pendleton Station, on the Short Line railroad. They had come to this city in a flat-boat, and had not money enough to pay for a night's lodging. They were all poorly clad, two of the smaller children being without shoes or stockings. Notwithstanding their forlorn look they were confident of bettering their condition in their new home.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Opera House

That racy and sparkling comedy Masks and Faces was given last night, Mrs. Gladstane appearing as "Peg Woffington," a part which she plays with all of the spirit which she is wont to throw into such characters. In genteel comedy Mrs. Gladstane is always attractive and clever, and the merry "Peg Woffington" was pictured to the life. She was supported by the entire strength of the company, the costumes being particularly in keeping and the cast good. To-day at 2½ o'clock, at the matinee, Masks and Faces will be repeated, and this evening Mrs. Gladstane will appear in the "Corsican Brothers" and "Robber's Wife."

The sale of seats for Edwin Forrest's nights will commence to-day at the box office. Bulwer's play "Richelieu" will be the first performance on Monday, Mr. Forrest appearing as "Richelieu."

"Adventures in Northern Asia."

The lecture to be delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Weisiger Hall, next Monday evening, by George Kennan, on "Adventures in Northern Asia," will be very instructive as well as amusing and full of interest. Owing to the favorable impression made by Mr. Kennan on the occasion of his lecture here last winter, it is expected that he will have a large audience. All who then heard him cannot but remember him as a pleasant and fluent talker, and an unusually entertaining lecturer. Those wishing to procure tickets, either for the whole course or for Mr. Kennan's lecture, can do so by calling on the Superintendent of the Association, Rev. Jos. W. Mitchell, at the Association rooms in Weisiger Block.

The Skating Rink.

The skating rink will be open to-night. The skating carnival for the benefit of the orphans of the city takes place next Tuesday evening and the hall on that occasion will undoubtedly be crowded to its utmost. The tickets for this particular occasion are now ready for distribution and sale. Those, the ladies especially, who are willing to assist Mr. Glover in this charitable enterprise can call at the hall and obtain tickets to sell. Doubtless more tickets will be sold than there are seats in the hall, for many will buy for the purpose of contributing their mite to the support of the indigent orphans. Mr. France will give an exhibition of plain and fancy skating to-night.

The Hibernicon.

This novel and interesting panorama, illustrated by songs and dances, is still the feature at Masonic Temple. This afternoon and to-night there will be performances. An entire change of songs and dances, Jerry Cohan appearing as the Guide, Marie Dalton McEvoy as "Norah," Miss Kate Halpine as Mrs. O'Callaghan," and Mr. Chas. McEvoy as the musical director. As a picture of Ireland, its people and music, it is very interesting and amusing.

Doctor Schoeppe.

The case of this man has occupied considerable public attention of late. The remarkable circumstances under which he was accused and condemned to death, for having poisoned a Miss Hincke, have given rise to wide-spread doubts and anxieties. The particulars of the case are generally known, much having been published about it in the newspapers. From the acknowledged ablest scientific and also legal parties in the East a voice of protest has been raised. In New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., mass meetings have been held, and committees appointed to confer with Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the accused. In the large Western cities, Pittsburg, St. Louis and Chicago, similar action has been taken. Steps are also being initiated in Cincinnati; and we are advised that a number of our well-known and influential citizens have taken the matter in hand, and are circulating for signatures the following petition:

To His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned citizens of Louisville, Ky., having the widespread doubts entertained by their fellow-citizens in other parts of the country as to the guilt of Dr. Paul Schoeppe, now under sentence of death, respectfully ask your Excellency either to pardon him, giving him the benefit of these doubts, or to reprieve him until greater certainty of his guilt or the assurance of his innocence is obtained.

This petition will be presented to our citizens for signature, and a copy is also placed in the Courier-Journal counting room, where it may be signed. The time for mailing the petition to Harrisburg having been fixed for Tuesday next, the 14th inst., those who take an interest in the case should come forward and sign.

Arrested for Perjury.

We have already reported the arrest of some negroes, charged with stealing hogs from Wm. Still, in Chrisman woods. When the examination was had in the City Court, Frank Shaw, colored, witness for the defense, gave such testimony as resulted in the discharge of the accused. Immediately thereafter, Officer Antle and others, who had gone to the woods and made the arrest, took out a warrant against Shaw, charging him with perjury, and arresting, locked him up in jail.

CITY FEATURES.

Cost or $7 per Load

Is not so cheap as M. Grossman's army boots at $7 50 per pair, all stitch, nailed and pegged. About two hundred pairs left. All other boots and shoes at astonishing low prices. No. 347 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, eighth house below Fourth street, north side.

☞ We open this morning new party ties and kids, white, corn-colored and lavender. Green & Green.

☞ Great bargains may now be obtained in Ready Made Clothing of his own manufacture at J. Winters', corner Third and Market streets. Prices have been reduced, and an examination of his stock will repay you.

Information for our Friends.

We have been asked by several of our friends who have become interested in the advertisement of the Henderson Kentucky Prize Scheme, whether it is similar to, or likely to terminate as the St. Louis Funeral House affair did, and we take this as the briefest method of answering one and all: Without doubt, the Funeral House affair terminated essentially as a swindle; and we have nothing but the most utter contempt for any one who would be guilty of managing any enterprise as that was managed. But such a termination of the Kentucky Scheme is simply impossible, as both the prizes and the funds arising from the sale of tickets are in the hands of commissioners, who are bound by a most stringent charter to see that all the conditions of the enterprise are fulfilled before the owner of the property can obtain a dollar of the money. Our friends can, therefore, patronize the scheme with every assurance that the whole will be conducted with the most perfect fairness towards every ticket-holder.

☞ The entertainment at the rink for the benefit of the orphans takes place next Tuesday evening. Tickets are ready and for sale; or for distribution among those who may be desirous of selling some for the good of the undertaking. The assistance of the ladies is particularly solicited.

☞ The attention of cigar, tobacco, and pipe buyers is called to the assignee's sale of the stock of Messrs. A. L. and G. Robinson & Co. The sale will take place at their ware-rooms on Tuesday morning, December 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock, and the sale will be continued from day to day until the whole stock is closed out. See auction column.

☞ Furnishing goods of every description, at prices to suit the times, at J. Winters', corner Third and Market streets. A full assortment of handkerchief cravats and cravat bows just received.

☞ A set of our beaver underwear will last a man eight years. We know it. Green & Green.

A Common Question.

Where are you going to buy your holiday presents? The invariable answer is, the Original Fifty-cent Store, 90½ Fifth street, where they keep the greatest variety of goods in the city.

☞ We have large sizes of fine merino drawers that we will close at $1 25 per pair. They cost us $2. Green & Green.

Fact.

The most unique and tasteful articles offered to the public for Christmas presents are to be found at the Dollar Store, No. 112 Fourth street.

☞ We will close our stock of Shaker underwear at $2 per garment. They cost us to make $3. Green & Green.

Opossum Lunch

at Gilmore's Corner to-night at 10 o'clock.

☞ For suits made to order, and goods for men's wear of every description, at greatly reduced prices, go to J. Winters', corner Third and Market streets.

☞ We will close our canton flannel undershirts at $1 each. Green and Green.

☞ Only look! and see those beautiful pictures made at Webster's gallery.

☞ At H. H. Neal's Trade Palace can be found the largest and most elegant assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods ever brought to Louisville. Just the place for ladies to make selections for holiday presents to gentlemen, as they keep the most exquisite stock of neck-ties, handkerchiefs, scarfs and bows that we have ever seen. Also the most beautiful engraved paper collars ever made. He is selling immense quantities of those at only 25 cents a box. His large, fine, and varied stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings enables him to compete with any house in the country, as every one has heard of his first-class cutter, Chas. Hemmeller, who never fails to make up the most fashionable garments at the shortest notice and the lowest prices. Trade Palace, corner Fourth and Jefferson.

☞ We have some fine things in ladies' underwear. Green & Green.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists now in the city purchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Wintersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

BEARGRASS CREEK.

What Shall be Done With It?

The time was when Beargrass creek, by Legislative enactment, was declared to be a navigable stream, and that enactment stood for years in the way as an obstacle, when the city came to the conclusion to improve her river-front from Fourth street eastward. But in course of time the enactment was repealed; the old bed or channel was made the route of a sewer; the bridges at Second and Third streets were torn away; the wharf was extended over a valuable front which Beargrass had so long rendered a nuisance, and finally raised eight or ten feet above its original level.

The work of filling from Third to First was a terribly tedious one, and consumed long years: if the remainder of the old channel—from First street to the "Cut-off"—is to be filled in the same ratio, the year 2,000 will be on us before it is accomplished. But let us hope, that in strictly local improvements, as well as some others that could be mentioned, a new spirit has taken possession of the people; old fogyism is dead, and henceforward the city's watchword—engraved on her corporation seal—"Progress"—shall be not a meaningless word, but one full of life and power, because the expression of a great and wonderful fact.

That this old bed ought to be filled up, and that immediately, no one can doubt. If the railroad companies do not fill it so as to gain a connection, then the city will be forced to fill the entire distance. When the lower end was improved, so many years ago, it was no part of the understanding that the remainder was to continue an open cess-pool for a hundred years or more, to be filled only by the scrapings from the streets; and if citizens had seen proper, they could, by proceedings in court, have forced the city to fill at once. They may yet be forced to go to law to obtain common justice, though it is to be hoped there will be no necessity for such a course.

But the old channel is not the particular object aimed at in this article. The creek, proper, with its eastern, middle and southern forks, or branches, is the subject. These branches are themselves nuisances, because they render unfit for use large tracts of land, which are spread of population now demands as sites for residences, factories and business-houses. They are nuisances because they are so extremely tortuous that private enterprise can do nothing with them. They are nuisances, because they block up the progress, eastwardly, of our best streets. What to do is the question.

That which promises the best results in the shortest possible time, is to adopt the channels as routes for main sewers. Let the whole eastern portion of the city, and the contiguous suburbs be accurately surveyed and mapped out, and a grand sewer-system drawn up and established with these channels as the basis. Let the channels be straightened as far as possible, and then compel the property-holders, beginning at the lower end, to progress, one after another, till the sewers are all built and the valleys filled up. Such a course will reclaim land enough to pay twice the cost of the work; besides, it will open the way for extending our principal streets in straight lines, while under present circumstances they will most probably terminate at the bank of the creek, and a different set of streets will in time be laid off beyond. At another time this subject will be continued.

The Connection Case.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in regard to the river route was received yesterday by our citizens with very decided satisfaction. It is nothing more than justice to say that the credit of that action is largely due to the discernment and ready ability of the member for the Seventh ward, Mr. Fox has given this entire question very close attention, and has from the first displayed very rare acumen and tact. The plan which has become a law was arranged by him and owes its adoption chiefly to his efforts. Much of the same sort of praise is due to Mr. Long, of the lower board, whose determination and spirit kept the question right in that quarter. The people will not forget two faithful public servants who have discharged their obligations so honorably and so usefully.

Trouble Among the Women.

America Knox and Mary Flint, two colored or mulatto women, went to the house of James Courtney, also colored, and raised a terrible disturbance with his wife, in his absence, working themselves into a furious passion, and finishing the quarrel they had with her by threatening to shoot. The parties all live at O'Bannon's Station, on the Frankfort railroad. Courtney, as soon as notified of the facts, came to town and swore out a peace warrant before Justice Clement. Constable Hernson, armed with the proper writ, went to O'Bannon's, and, arresting the two female furies, brought them before the magistrate, who, on a full examination, held them to bail in $100 each to keep the peace three months.

Policeman Caned.

An event of some interest occurred Thursday night, at the meeting of Star of Hope Lodge of Good Templars, held in their hall, corner of Main and Clay streets. Lieut. U. F. Kelly, in the name of the lodge, presented, in a neat little speech, to Mr. Wm. Sinkhorn, a magnificent silver-headed cane, as a testimonial to the fact that he was the first member of the city police force to join that order, and of his faithful observance of his pledges for two years. Mr. Sinkhorn, somewhat astonished, took the caning thus heavily laid on in the best possible humor, and gave back to Kelly and his confreres words as good as they sent.

The Obstructions in the River.

The Bridge Company gives notice elsewhere of the extent and locality of the obstructions in the channel on the falls, and state that they will be removed as soon as possible. The work of rebuilding the trestle-work which was carried away a few days ago has been commenced and will be pushed vigorously.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT.

HON. T. B. COCHRAN, CHANCELLOR.

Divorces Granted.

James Sweeney vs. Louisa Sweeney.

The plaintiff in this case says that about three years ago the defendant, unmindful of her obligations and duties as a wife, was guilty of adultery, and such was the character of her conduct [illegible]. He had lived with her for three years. She has lived with another man for more than six months last past, &c. The plaintiff prayed a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony and for all proper relief. Decree for plaintiff.

Virginia H. Stock vs. Wm. H. Stock.

The plaintiff states that her intermarriage with the defendant on the [illegible] day of August, 1858, at Keokuk, Iowa; that she has ever been a kind, affectionate, and dutiful wife to her husband, but that he, unmindful of his marital vow, and without the fault of the plaintiff, has abandoned her and has been living with another woman; and further that he has habitually behaved toward the plaintiff in a cruel and inhuman manner as to indicate a settled aversion to her and to destroy permanently her peace and happiness; that defendant has cruelly beaten and injured her, and exhibited toward her such an ungoverned temper as to indicate probable danger to her life or great bodily injury from her remaining with him. She also states that the defendant is not a resident of Kentucky, and the last heard of him he was residing in Evansville, Indiana. She states that she has a child the issue of her marriage with the defendant, whose age is five and a half years.

Wherefore she prays a divorce, a absolute alimony, for the custody of the child, and that she be restored to her maiden name, Virginia H. Grase, and for all proper relief.

Alice Ann Clarkson vs. Samuel Clarkson.

The plaintiff states that she had been a faithful, affectionate and dutiful wife, and that about two years since the defendant, without fault on her part, abandoned her and has continued to live separate and apart from her, without furnishing anything for her support and maintenance. She has one child, about two years old. The defendant is a non-resident of Kentucky. She prays for a divorce and the custody of the child, and for that her maiden name, Woodson, be restored.

Decree for plaintiff.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Geo. Lee et al. vs. Charles Arbegust et al. This was a suit to break the will of John Arbegust, late of Jefferson county. The estate amounted to between $100,000 and $125,000, and there were six heirs. But of this amount his daughter, the wife of Geo. Lee, was bequeathed only $500. The plaintiffs took the ground that, on account of the prejudice and antipathy of the deceased against Geo. Lee and wife, he, the deceased, was insane on that particular point, and therefore did not give her her full share of his estate.

The case occupied the time of the court for three weeks. The evidence, which was voluminous, was taken down by John C. Loran, deputy clerk, who was, by consent of the parties, elected special secretary. The arguments were concluded yesterday, E. S. Worthington made the opening speech for the plaintiff, and Isaac Caldwell followed for the defendant on Thursday. Hamilton Pope concluded for the plaintiff yesterday, and Judge Bullock closing for the defendant. The case was submitted to the jury, who, after an absence of twelve minutes, returned a verdict sustaining the will.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL, by DANIEL JAMES, *Attorney at Law, Frankfort.*

FRANKFORT, Dec. 10, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Young vs. Commonwealth, Jackson; reversed.
Dugan vs. same, Fayette; reversed.
Miller vs. Bever, McLean; affirmed.
Duty vs. Commonwealth, Fleming; dismissed.
Robinson vs. same, Kenton; affirmed.
Todd vs. Burnam & Caperton, Madison; affirmed.
Commonwealth vs. Smith, Louisville City; affirmed.
Same vs. Smith, Louisville City; affirmed.
Same vs. Smith, Louisville City; reversed.

ORDERS.

Haller's executor vs. Herancourt, Fulton; affidavit filed, and rule against appellant to show cause why he should not give additional security on appeal bond returnable on calling of cause.

Spalding vs. Alexander, Meade; time extended until the 5th of January in which to file petition for rehearing.

Bogle vs. Million, Madison;
Walton vs. Broaddus, Madison;
Saunders vs. Hyfield, Jessamine;
Moore, &c., vs. Calvert, &c., Scott; submitted on briefs.

Riddle, &c., vs. Lewis, Madison; argued by C. F. Burnam, Esq., for appellee, and Major Squire Turner for appellant, and submitted.

Cornelison vs. Walker, &c., Madison; argued by C. F. Burnam, Esq., for appellee, and Major Squire Turner for appellant, and submitted.

Limitation—Credit Indorsed on Note before Action Barred Stays Limitation.

Hopkins, vs. Stout. } From Shelby.

AFFIRMED DEC. 9, 1869—ROBERTSON, JUDGE.

In 1853, Stout sued the administrator of John Hopkins on a note executed by Hopkins to Stout in 1843, with a credit of $23 indorsed as paid in 1852. The administrator defended solely on the plea of usury, but on the trial judgment was rendered in favor of Stout subject to the credit. The administrator having no assets, the judgment was never collected; but in 1866 this suit was brought against the heirs of Hopkins who had inherited land from him, seeking to make the debt from it, to which they pleaded the statute of limitation in bar of the action, fifteen years having elapsed since its accrual.

Held—The judgment against the administrator neither concluded the heirs nor authorized execution against them; and the time which would have barred an action against the obligor if surviving, will bar this suit. This action is therefore barred unless the indorsement of the credit can save it. The Statutory bar cannot be evaded by proof that the debt has never been paid; even an admission of non-payment in the plea of limitation would not prevent the bar. If the indorsement be evidence of partial payment, it can operate only as a suspension of the running of the limitation between the accrual of the cause of action on the bond and the date of that payment. Unless it shall in some way appear that the indorsement was made before a bar by limitation, reason and authority incline against its competency as evidence that at its date the amount indorsed was then paid and that the balance then remained unpaid. But if the indorsement is shown to have been made when there was no bar, and when it was against the obligor's interest to make it, both reason and authority admit its competency as evidence of what it imports. The payment, as indorsed, being admitted, the *prima facie* presumption seems to be that the indorsement of the credit was made with the obligor's privity; and the fact that the obligee still held the note, without any previous indorsement or other evidence of any antecedent payment, implied that the note was entitled to no other than the indorsed credit, and that there was a resulting new cause of action on the bond for the entire residue. The judgment against the administrator for the balance, after deducting the credit, is at least *prima facie* evidence against appellants, who neither controvert the truth of the indorsement nor the deduction that no more had been paid at its date. Judge Hardin, dissenting.

Indictment for Keeping a Faro Bank and a Keno Table.

Commonwealth, vs. Monarch. } From Daviess.

WILLIAMS—CHIEF JUSTICE.

The indictment charged Monarch with "setting up and keeping a keno table, * * * it being a contrivance for betting, at which, and whereby money and property was bet, won and lost." But it did not aver that it was a contrivance ordinarily used for gaming; nor that it was a banking game kept for the ordinary purpose of betting, winning and losing.

Held—The indictment was defective. A keno table is not specifically named in the statute, nor is it judicially known to the court. To convict under section 6, chapter 42, Revised Statutes, it should appear that the table, or machine, or contrivance, was such as is ordinarily used for gambling for money or property. A keno table is denounced in the statute under the general prohibition of all contrivances set up for the purposes of gambling, and not being named, like faro bank, some averment showing it to be within this general prohibition, is essential.

Another Route.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The railroad meeting at the court-house on the 3d inst. exhibited much energy and a determined will to protect the commercial interest of Louisville. Thus far the writer fully endorses the proceedings of the meeting; he, however, feels confident that it is not for the best interest of this city to adopt the proposed line to Chattanooga.

The writer asks the attention of the business men of this city to a better, shorter, cheaper and more practical route than the one alluded to above. This route fully attains all the other purposes to accomplish, and for less than half the money. Go south of Green river on the L. and N. railroad as far as Cave City or Glasgow Junction, thence to Glasgow and Burksville; from there in the direction to Sparta, McMinnville, Manchester and Tullahoma.

This route will pass through the counties of Barren, Metcalfe, Cumberland and Monroe, in Kentucky, and also through the following counties in Tennessee: Overton, Jackson, Putnam, De Kalb, White, Van Buren, Warren and Coffee. Examine the map for twenty minutes, and you will see at once what a desirable and productive country this road will pass over. If the writer has been correctly informed, the counties mentioned in Tennessee have the ability to build the road to the Kentucky line, and it must be conceded by all that the counties mentioned in Kentucky, with the aid of this city, can and will build the road to the Tennessee line.

Louisville can well afford to pay one million of dollars for the accomplishment of so great an enterprise. It will develope a fine country, and bring a magnificent and paying trade to the city.

Think of it, business men, and lend your aid to the counties of Barren, Metcalfe, Cumberland and Monroe, and in connection with their enterprising men, apply at an early date to our Legislature for a charter.

The Tennessee part of this road has a charter; the road from Tullahoma to Sparta is nearly completed, which insures the completion of it to Kentucky.

DECEMBER 8, 1869. LOUISVILLE.

The New Albany Habeas Corpus Case.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 9, 1869.

In your issue of to-day (9th) in the New Albany column, is an item doing great injustice to an estimable lady, Mrs. Stewart. In the first place, the boy "Charles" was not born until six months after his father died, so he could scarcely bequeath a child he did not possess. And then the boy's father died in Keokuk, Iowa, and had not seen Dr. D. G. Stewart, for nearly, if not quite a year before he died.

Mrs. Stewart is well known here by a large portion of the community, and in New Albany also, and I have known her from childhood. She left Dr. Stewart's residence, in New Albany, over six years ago, on account of ill treatment. Since her husband died she has supported herself and children by teaching music, working early and late, braving the weather at all seasons, educating her two boys, taking the fondest care of them, guiding them as only a true mother can, watching them with the tenderest care, and now that she has succeeded in obtaining a little home for them, where, by her own fireside, she can teach them to be great and good men (and she is fully capable of it), that old man seeks to come in and break up this happy home by influencing this weak-minded boy to turn against his mother (who has done so much for him), to make this happy home desolate, and in my opinion, not from any love he bears to the child (for six years absence will well wean us from the most loved object), but from motives of the purest malice toward the mother.

When I read the item this morning my heart was filled with sorrow, to think such a woman should be so maligned.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

THE FRAIL SISTERHOOD.

A Plea for Their Reformation.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I have read with much interest the various articles that have appeared in your paper calling attention and effort in behalf of the "fallen women" of the city.

Subjects of this nature are always treated with much difficulty, but in the hope of exciting the kindly cooperation and sympathy of every true woman, [illegible].

The existing lack of sympathy on the part of the gentler sex, is too often a matter of fact, these unfortunate persons, their treatment from society, whether it be [illegible], a self-esteemed propriety, or harsh, unfeeling judgment, is so often too [illegible], but is the natural result of their education.

From their earliest infancy we strive to keep our daughters pure, by holding before them a high standard of purity and virtue. Is it surprising, therefore, that when they become aware of the existence of this degraded sisterhood, who walk abroad unblushingly in the glare of day, they turn in shame, and, gathering up their skirts, "pass over on the other side?"

While I would not lower this standard of purity and morality in the minds of the daughters of the land, yet I would like to see every heart filled with sympathy for these erring women, and this sympathy shaped into benevolent acts for their restoration. Doubtless, if we could only look into the lives of these persons, and ascertain the causes which have driven them to this life, the gentler hearts of women would be filled more with pity than reproach. I wish they would only realize that many of these poor Magdalenes were once "As pure as the beautiful snow," perhaps a mother's darling, with a warm, trusting heart, who listened to the wiles of the deceiver, and—

"Fell from the heavens to the earth below,"

to be deserted and trampled "in the dust and the mire of the street," because there is no one to reach forth a helping hand; because they are shunned and turned from door to door, till a home in the street is all that is left, and starvation stares them in the face; when, reckless of life and unmindful of death, they sell themselves for a crust or a shelter; or, may be, weary of life, they throw themselves from the "bridge of sighs" into the dark flowing river, from whence there is no one even to "lift her up tenderly."

Or perhaps a fond wife and loving mother, left widowed and in want, has struggled with poverty until famine has torn one loved child from her embrace, while another is lying in her arms, moaning for the bread she cannot give. After trying every other resource, she rushes into the street and sells herself. Poor Fantine! She heard her child was dying for want of medicines, when she could no longer buy anything, sold first her hair, and then her teeth; and, when all was gone, with her heart on fire and her brain crazed, she rushed into the street and sold herself! Can you not mingle your tears with those of Father Madeline, as he bent over the poor despised body, with no room in your heart for aught save pity?

Hundreds of these poor unfortunates could tell you stories as heartrending as these, and also that they are now in a treadmill and obliged to go on, or be crushed under the grinding wheels of poverty and the weight of public sentiment. I remember, many years ago, a poor degraded woman applied to a lady for work, who answered, "I cannot give you employment, for there are so many poor virtuous women who need it." I shall never forget her reply: "Well, madam, if I cannot get work, how can I change my life?"

'Tis true that many of these fallen women have traveled from their childhood up the broad highway of sin, and can make no such touching appeal in extenuation of their guilt. To my mind they have a more potent excuse. They were cradled in poverty and vice; they have lived in crowded tenements, where they scarcely knew the meaning of purity or privacy, with no restraint and every inducement to crime. Are they alone responsible for what they are? Does not some responsibility attach to those who had, but withheld, the means that would have bettered their condition? and to those who have lived in luxurious ease while these Lazaruses lay at their very gates? If we would only remember that we are but the stewards of the Lord, and would give as he hath prospered us the means to alleviate the condition of the poor, and would encourage them to nobler aims, the record of crime would be greatly shortened.

I fear there is still quite a large class for whom no apology can be made, yet that fact should not justify us in withholding our sympathy from the others, or in relaxing our efforts to welcome them all.

You ask for some feasible plan to reach and elevate these unfortunate women; I would suggest this:

First, Raise by subscription or otherwise an adequate sum of money to purchase, outside of the city, a sufficient quantity of ground to make a pleasant and attractive home. Erect upon it such buildings as may be found necessary, having an eye to a pleasing appearance as well as utility. The apartments should be simply and neatly furnished. There should be a competent superintendent to attend to the business of the establishment; and kind Christian matrons. The doors should be thrown open to all who wish to take refuge in its walls; and the police courts should furnish their quota. No one should be received except for a certain number of years.

I would have two departments, so that those who are really "unfortunate" and desirous of reforming should not be contaminated by intercourse with the more vicious; but all should be treated with equal kindness and Christian sympathy, and the hope held out to them all of a better and happier life here, and of a glorious future beyond; for was not Mary Magdalene forgiven and beloved by the Saviour?

They should be taught all the duties of the household, so as to fit them for situations hereafter. All kinds of employment suitable for women should be furnished them, for which they should be paid regular wages, and by this means enable them to pay their board, and clothe themselves in some uniform, neat and tasteful; they would then feel independent, and have regular occupation, which will prove most beneficial to their minds. And I would suggest that flower gardening would prove a most suitable and agreeable, as well as healthful and profitable, addition to their work. Certain hours of the day should be devoted to their instruction; for as they become enlightened, their views will be naturally enlarged, and they will appreciate more keenly their fallen condition, and the necessity for a reformation. A library should be furnished them, containing books of a cheerful character, inculcating moral ideas; works of fancy and fiction, as well as those of a religious tone.

I would also add music, if possible, since it is well known to have a softening influence upon all classes, particularly the unfortunate. A strain of music will often melt to tears the most hardened reprobate. I would educate them as thoroughly as possible, since no doubt many of these rescued women will consider it their highest mission to devote the rest of their lives to reclaiming others; and they will prove the most suitable persons, as they alone can know the hearts of the sisterhood, and the best manner of approaching them.

The ministers of the city should be invited—they will need no urging—to choose stated times when they will meet with the inmates of this institution; not to hurl at them the anathemas of the law, but to talk to them of the beauties of holiness. Go tell them of the Good Shepherd who leaves the ninety and nine sheep to search for the one that has gone astray; and when he has found it, he takes it into his bosom and warms it, and calls in his neighbors and friends to rejoice with him that the lost sheep has been found. Go tell them that "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life." And that Christ himself says, "I come not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance. Go tell them that the cloud that overshadows their lives now will last but a few days, while there is an eternity of sunshine beyond the grave.

There should also be a board of visitors, composed of Christian women, of kind and sympathizing hearts and mature age, who would at regular times visit them, to instruct and encourage them, and to look into their general management. I know that it will be difficult at first to find these philanthropists; but there are some, and if a few ladies of standing and influence will but step forward and do this much for Christ ("for as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me"), I have enough faith in the kindly impulses of woman, and in Christianity, to believe that numbers will add themselves to this noble company of *home missionaries*.

I have given you briefly my plan. No doubt many will think I have pictured a home sufficiently attractive to become the abode of purity and excellence. I hope I have succeeded in doing so, for if we expect to do anything toward reclaiming this unhappy class we must make the path of virtue agreeable and enticing. You might place them in a prison or a work-house for twenty years, and they would long daily for their freedom, and the work of reformation would only last so long as the prison-bolts and bars confine them. I would, therefore, throw all of the necessary restraints around them, but I would "gild their fetters" so they would not feel them.

CECIL GREY.

The Manufacturing South.

[From the New Orleans Picayune].

Our manufacturing success here will depend for its rapidity of access chiefly upon the heartiness of the welcome we give to immigrant manufacturers from the North and from all parts of the old world, and on the encouragement we give them to settle among us.

We must map our country before them, and keep it flaunting in their faces, as the Illinois Central has done with its everywhere to be seen advertisement of its lands for sale. We must show New England that it will be wise for it to transfer its cotton machinery to Mississippi and Louisiana, and its woolen manufacturing machinery to Texas.

We must show Old England that it can find a better place here wherein to colonize its population than is Australia or India, and can build up here a better traffic for its machinery, its iron, its tin and slate and many manufactures of which our staple does not make a part than in the far off East. Let it send its cotton operatives to us and we will buy its cotton machinery for them to work, and the money we will clear thereby will go back to England to buy its finer fabrics.

So we may deal also with France and Belgium and all other countries which can send us the capital, the machinery, or the men, women, and children to enable us to manufacture at home the greater part of our cotton, while our increased prosperity and supply of money, or other means of exchange, will enable us to buy of them vastly increased amounts of their manufactures, the possession of which will make all alike prosperous and comfortable.

To this end let us resolve to welcome here all industrious people, and to expel rowdyism, whether indigenous or exotic, wherever it appears, so that we may assure their contentment among us.

☞ The story that went the rounds of the newspapers last summer that a man out west had fallen heir to a graveyard in Kalamazoo, Mich., which item was afterwards denied and generally discredited, proves to be true, and it is likely to prove no insignificant inheritance. The name of the heir is R. C. Burdick.

☞ The Free-Will Baptists now number 1,375 churches and 66,631 communicants, an increase of ninety-seven churches and 5,447 communicants during the past year.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	U. S. MAIL LINE	12 M.
Cincinnati	[illegible]	4 P. M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.
Cumb. River	[illegible]	5 P. M.
New Orleans	ST. JOHN	5 P. M.
Nashville	SPRAY	5 P. M.
Ark. River	ARMADILLO	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Dec. 10.

United States, Cin. — Gen. Buell, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend. — Pink Varble, Tenn. R.
Silver Spray, (Cin.) — Robt. Burns, Mem.

DEPARTURES—Dec. 10.

United States, Cin. — Gen. Buell, Cin.
Morning Star, Hend. — Silver Spray, N. O.
Robt. Burns, Cin.

The river still continues to recede and has fallen within the last twenty-four hours, up to 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday, 12 inches; leaving in the canal 9 feet scant, with 7 feet in the Indiana chute. The mercury stood at 9 A. M., 41, and at 3 P. M., 44.

The Spray is due to-day from Cincinnati, bound for Nashville.

The Morning Star departed for Henderson yesterday evening.

The Armadillo is due from Cincinnati, on her way to Arkansas river.

The Tarascon is the regular Henderson packet to-day. She leaves at 5 P. M.

The Robert Burns passed up from Memphis yesterday, en route for Cincinnati.

The Silver Spray arrived yesterday from Cincinnati, and departed for New Orleans.

The steamer Mary Houston leaves Memphis for New Orleans on the arrival of Saturday night's train.

The Richmond and Virginia both left New Orleans en route for Louisville on the evening of the 18th inst.

The Ida Stockdale, from New Orleans, arrived yesterday morning en route for Cincinnati. She discharged at this port 25 bags of wool, 3 bbls of white wine, 2 cases of saddlery, 1 case of cigars, and 25 bales of cotton.

The steamer Pink Varble, Capt. Selby, from Tennessee river, arrived yesterday with a big trip. She is now receiving freight for Tennessee river and intermediate points, and will take her departure to-day, positively, at 5 P. M.

The Charlie H. Durfee is named after a successful trader in furs, etc., whose first experience in the West was as second clerk on a Missouri river boat. The Durfee is bound to the northwest to be used by the American Fur Company.

Yesterday was a dull, damp, and gloomy day, with a considerable quantity of fog and but little rain. Notwithstanding the day was unpropitious for business, and but few arrivals and departures of boats, business was quite lively on the levee.

The Ben Franklin is the regular mail-boat for Cincinnati this morning at 10 o'clock and the General Lytle at 4 o'clock. The leaving time for the evening line steamers for Cincinnati has been changed from 5 to 4 o'clock with the exception of Sundays, when only one boat leaves at 5 o'clock P. M.

The steamer United States, of the Mail Line, took on her trip to Cincinnati last evening one of the largest trips that has left this port for some time. It consisted in part of 350 head live hogs, 350 bales cotton, 1,000 bags peanuts, 50 tons pig iron, 250 tcs lard, 100 bbls oranges, 50 tons sheeting and 50 bales broom-corn, besides some 50 tons miscellaneous freight.

The Madison Evening Courier, of yesterday, says: "The tow-boat Tom Watson, thoroughly overhauled, was successfully launched from the ways yesterday afternoon, and departed last night. A full force of men were employed on her day and night to get her out of the reach of the high water, and they succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The energy displayed by Messrs. Stuart & Co. is truly commendable."

The New Orleans Times of the 8th says: "The contracts lately adjudicated by the Board of Public Works for the construction of levees throughout the State, at an average rate of about sixty cents per cubic yard, have been extensively sublet to planters and others at the rate of twenty cents. The work can be efficiently and properly done at the latter rates. But, according to the arrangements made by the powerful "ring" which has taken charge of the subject, it will cost the state and the tax-payers three times that amount. How this excess will be applied may be readily imagined. It is supposed that the appropriations which will be required to carry out these contracts will exceed four millions of dollars, of which one-third alone will be expended in building the levees, and the balance divided in some form among those who have no right to it. It is palpable to every one that the whole scheme is a huge conspiracy to enrich speculators, to corrupt our State officials, and to tax and burden our already oppressed and ring-ridden people. When the Legislature assembles, some organized resistance should be brought to bear to defeat such a scheme. The people must be aroused and urged to protect themselves."

In giving a description of the new and elegant side-wheel steamer St. John, Captain Greathouse, in Wednesday morning's issue, her dimensions were incorrectly stated. We therefore take great pleasure in giving the correct dimensions of her. She is 185 feet over all and 33 feet wide. Her cabin is elegantly and gorgeously furnished, with fourteen state-rooms on each side. The second cabin has thirteen rooms, and texas ten rooms, not including the captain's room. She has three boilers, 26 feet long, 42 inches in diameter, 6 feet stroke, with capstan engines, freight hoisters and donkey engine with sufficient valves to deluge the boat in a moment's notice. She has three boilers, 26 feet long, 38 inches in diameter, and doctor 10 feet and 20 inches in diameter. Her hull and cabin was built by J. S. Stewart & Co., Madison; engines by Kirk, Dennis & Co.; upholstery by Henry Wehmhoff; furnished by Joan Simm & Co.; china, silverware and chandeliers by Walton & Brother; stoves, tin and copper work by Bridgeford & Co.; carpets by W. Kendrick; iron work by Ainslie & Cochran; blocks, &c., J. J. Hair, and ship chandlery by Shirley, Woolfolk & Co. The St. John is the first boat to go direct through to New Orleans. Those desiring a quick and pleasant trip to the Crescent City would do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of going on this new and elegant boat. Capt. Greathouse's family is to go on her. She will leave positively for New Orleans this day at 5 P. M.

The N. O. Picayune of the 8th, says: "The wreck of the Confederate gunboat Grand Duke, which lies in front of the wharf, opposite Messrs. Stacy & Poland, at this stage of the water is in the way of steamers landing there. Boats drawing 3 feet cannot get in there without getting fast. Three or four of them got pretty severely bruised, but she did not say anything about it. As long as these boats pay wharfage, we think it is the duty of the city authorities to keep the wharf approachable without danger. The wreck of the Grand Duke should by all means be removed as soon as possible. In the meantime, the pilots would do well to feel their way in.

"We have again to note a further addition to the tonnage of our port, in the arrival of the new steamer Texas, from Louisville. The Texas was built during the last summer at Jeffersonville, Indiana, under the personal superintendence of Capt. Stinde, her commander, and from her appearance we are certain that nothing has been left undone that could contribute to the comfort of passengers, or convenience of shippers. The Texas has been built under the late instructions of the Board of Underwriters, and will be a valuable addition to the Red river trade, where Capt. Stinde is so deservedly popular. We have in a previous edition given an account of this fine steamer, dimensions, etc. The Texas leaves on Thursday next, her first trip, for Jefferson, Shreveport, etc., and we hope that she may receive a full and satisfactory trip. Mr. F. C. Finley, long a clerk on the river, will be found in the office of the Texas, assisted by Walter Parker."

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

EVANSVILLE, IND., Dec. 10.—Weather cloudy and cool. Mercury 34 to 48. There was considerable rain last night. River fallen four inches. Port list—Charlie Durfee, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 4 A. M.; Alice Dean, Cincinnati to Memphis, 9 A. M.; Glasgow, Pittsburg to Nashville, 10 A. M.; Texarkana, Louisville to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Mountain Belle, from Cincinnati, and Clara Scott, from Cairo, noon; Palestine, Louisville and return, 3:30 P. M.; Fayette, to Cairo; Carrie S, to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Petrella, Henderson and return; Norman, to Cincinnati, 4 P. M.; Falls City, Louisville to Bowlinggreen, 6 P. M.; Hartford, from Little Wabash, 5 P. M.; Lowellen, to Eastport. The boats had generally good trips. The Carrie S went out full, and had to leave freight. The Falls City broke the shaft of her doctor and lost nearly a day. She has ordered a new one, to meet her at Bowlinggreen.

CAIRO, Dec. 10.—Alpha, Nashville to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Mollie McPike, St. Louis to New Orleans, 3 A. M.; Bee, New Orleans to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Belle St. Louis, Memphis to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Lady Pike, St. Louis to Columbus, 11 A. M.; Kate Kinney, St. Louis to New Orleans, noon; Arcosy, Cincinnati to New Orleans, noon; Atlantic, Cairo to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Lumsden, Nashville packet, 5 P. M.; Colorado, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 6 P. M. River rose 15 inches. Weather cloudy. Mercury 52.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—Arrived—Bon Accord, Mound City; Maggie Hays, Pittsburg; Bismarck and Henry Ames, New Orleans; Julia, Pittsburg; Florence No. 2, Riley's Landing; Commonwealth, New Orleans. Departed—Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Olive Branch, Columbian, Petrel and barges, New Orleans; Decatur, Hannibal; Belle Memphis, Memphis. River rose five inches last night, but fell again to-day. Weather mild; rained nearly all day.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—Arrived—Argosy, Pittsburg; Anna, St. Louis; Emma Floyd, Nashville. Departed—Lorena, New Orleans; Spray, Nashville. River declining, with 24 feet in the channel, and 72 feet under the bridge. Weather cloudy and pleasant; a sprinkle of sleet, snow and rain from midnight till this morning.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10.—Weather mild, with indications of rain. Monongahela 5 feet 5 inches and falling; Allegheny 7 feet 5 inches and stationary. Arrived—Mollie Ebert. Departed—Camelia for St. Louis, R. C. Gray for St. Louis, and Sallie for New Orleans. Freight is offering, but transportation limited.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Arrived—Great Republic, Lady Gay, Glasgow, McGill, Strader, Pike, Bradish Johnson, Edinburg, Emma No. 3. Departed—Longworth, Alaska, yesterday.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.—River falling; 5 feet scant on Harpeth shoals. Weather cold and rainy. Arrived—Talisman from Cairo. Departed—Robt. Moore for Cincinnati.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—Weather cloudy and warm. River rising. Departed—St. Joseph, for St. Louis; Groesbeck, for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—River has fallen 2 feet 9 inches; 22 feet 3 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 40.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10—P. M.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent, mostly for gold, sterling dull at 8½@9¼. There is a good supply of cotton and bond bills.

Gold animated; opened at 123, fell to 122⅞, and closed at 123⅜.

The clearances to-day were $26,000,000.

Government bonds are active and higher, closing strong.

[illegible]

The government sold $1,000,000 gold at 123 76-100@123 [illegible].

State bonds are firm.

[illegible]

Stocks are higher, with increased activity in leading shares. The features were Reading, Northwestern, St. Paul, Rock Island and Lake Shore. The market closed strong. Miscellaneous shares are firmer. Express shares steady.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

[illegible]

Mining shares dull.

Copper at Boston—Calumet 85; Copper Falls —; Hecla 75; Quincy 19.

Sub-treasury balance $96,418,497

[illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

CATTLE—Receipts of beeves [illegible] [illegible]

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

The market remains quiet but very steady [illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern 1-10 off buying and par@1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull; sales spring extras at $4 00@5 25.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10—P. M.

TOBACCO—Declined 1c.

COTTON—Firmer and more doing at 23@23½c.

HEMP—Nothing doing.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; superfine $3 75@4 25; extra $4 50@4 75; double extra $5 00@5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull but steady; No. 1 spring in elevator $1 [illegible]; low choice to choice $1 [illegible]. Corn heavy and lower; yellow and white in bulk 75@78c; new bulk, and 81@84c in sacks. Barley, but little doing; prime Minnesota $1 00. Rye dull and lower at 77@80c.

WHISKY—Firm at 91c.

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet and jobbing at $31. Dry salt meats; small order filled at 11½@ for shoulders; clear rib 16½c for clear sides. Bacon, no sales. Lard, order lots 18@18½c, and round lots 17½c.

CATTLE—Unchanged at 3½@6c.

HOGS—The weather is warm and buyers are off; prices are lower; $9 25@9 50 for light to good; $9 75@10 for choice to extra.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,600 bbls; wheat, 6,100 bush; corn 4,300 bush; oats, 1,800 bush; barley, 300 bush; rye 100 bush; hogs, 4,000 head.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10—P. M.

FLOUR—Firmer and higher; family $5 25@5 50; superfine $4 25@4 60.

GRAIN—Wheat, rye and oats unchanged. Corn firmer and higher; new ear 75c; shelled 80c old 90@95c.

COTTON—Firm; middling 23½c.

TOBACCO—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firmer and held higher at $31; offered at $30. Bulk meats nominally unchanged at 12½c for shoulders, 15½ and 16½c for sides [illegible] Bacon in L and in demand, and prices are higher; 17½c and 17¾c, and steam at 17¼c, but is held higher. Hog prices firmer at the close. Green meats firmer; hold at 11½c, 14½c and 15½c; buyers at ½c less.

HOGS—Active at $9 25@9 50; extra heavy sold at $10 [illegible]; good are scarce; receipts 4,000 head.

BUTTER—Firm at 35@40c.

EGGS—Dull at 35c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

OILS—Unchanged.

GOLD—Buying at 120, selling 123¼.

EXCHANGE—Dull at 1-10 discount buying.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10—P. M.

COTTON—Receipts to-day 7,848 bales; exports to Liverpool 752 bales; to Havre 2,356 bales; coastwise 3,356 bales. Sales for the week 20,400 bales; receipts net 52,128 bales; gross 54,771 bales; exports to Great Britain 7,453 bales; to Havre 4,536 bales; coastwise 8,350 bales; to continent 14,367 bales; to other foreign ports 2,659 bales; sales to-day 9,000 bales; low middling, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm at 18½@19½c for shoulders; 19c for clear rib sides, and 19½c for clear sides; new hams 27c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, prime 12½@12¾c. Molasses, prime 63@65c.

WHISKY—Dull at 91@92 1-2.

Other articles unchanged.

GOLD—123¾.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 133; New York sight drafts ¼ discount.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 10.

COTTON—Active; low middling 23c; good ordinary 21½c.

GRAIN—Wheat, red $1 10, amber $1 15, white $1 20. Oats 60c. Corn 75c. Rye $1. Barley $1 25.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine to fancy.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats, shoulders 13c; clear sides 16½c; shoulders 17½c; new cured hams 18c. Lard 18½c. Bacon [illegible] per bbl.

HOGS—9½@10c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.

COTTON—Firmer at 23¼c. Receipts 1,821 bales; exports 1,473 bales. Week's receipts 10,155 bales; exports 9,262 bales. Stock 10,855 bales.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine $4 25@4 50.

GRAIN—Corn 90c. Oats 60@62c.

HAY—Firm.

BRAN—$20.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $32. Lard 19½@19¾c. Bacon nominal. Bulk shoulders 13c; sides 17c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10—P. M.

FLOUR—Fairly active but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady for prime samples; red $1 25 @1 30. Corn active; white 95@98c; yellow 94@96c. Oats active at 58@60c. Rye dull at $1@1 05.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet at $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides 18¼@18½c; clear sides 18¾@19c; shoulders 15½c. Lard quiet at 19c.

WHISKY—Fair business at $1 00@1 01¼ and scarce.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude 20½c, and refined 31c.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $4 37½; extra family $5 50 @6 00.

GRAIN—Wheat declining; red $1 22@1 30; white $1 40@1 44. Corn firm; old yellow $1 05; Western $1 02. Oats 58@60c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—$1 00.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 10—P. M.

The crude petroleum market is active; sales 1,000 bbls December at 15½c; 7,000 bbls spot at 15¼c; 1,000 bbls spot at 15c, seller December at 15¼c; 5,000 bbls spot at 15¼c; closed weak at 15@15¼c for spot or seller December. Refined quiet and closed weaker; sales 1,000 bbls December at 31¼c; 3,000 bbls December at 32c.

NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 10, 1869. }

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company has not yet been able to remove the cribs which were placed in the Indiana channel for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio river.

Soundings taken December 10, at 3 P. M., when the water-marks in the canal showed 8 feet 10 inches give the following results:

The first crib next to the pier on the south side of the channel was 3 feet under water. This crib is 33¼ feet from the pier.

From this crib to the 2d there is a clear channel of 105 feet. Over the second crib there was 8 feet of water.

The third crib on Rabbit's Rock, 42½ feet from the 2d and 28 feet to the north of the middle of the channel span, was 3½ feet under water.

The fourth crib, 42½ feet from the third, was 6 feet under water.

The fifth crib, 42½ feet from the fourth and 84 feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was 4 feet under water.

The cribs are 14 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given thereof.

All obstructions have been removed from the middle channel.

The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is 96 feet in the middle chute and 89½ feet in the Indiana chute.

W. B. HAMILTON,
President L. Br. Co.

dell dtf

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

BY W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,

At Sales-rooms, No. 183 Fourth st., bet. Green and Walnut.

COMMENCING THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING at 10 o'clock and continuing until closed out. This beautiful stock of Furs consists of real Astrachan Sable, with Angora trimmings; Lake Superior Mink Sets; Muffs and Collars; Russian and Bohemian Fitch, River Mink, Squirrel, French Marten, and all kinds of Children's Muffs and Collars, Gents' Beaver Collars and Gloves lined with lamb-skin. The ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale.

W. H. PASSMORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

dell d3

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,
Corner Fourth and Main sts.

SPECIAL SALE

New and Second-hand Household Goods; Parlor, French, Chamber and Common Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Sofas, Chairs, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Stoves, and second-hand Stoves, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 11, at 10 o'clock. Housekeepers and dealers are invited, as the goods must be sold.

BY E. P. THIXTON & CO.,
No. 89 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.

A Large Lot of New and Second-hand Household and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Mattresses, Stoves, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Beds, Blankets, and Comforts; also, one good Piano-forte, Table in good order, and a lot of shelving, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, Dec. 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock. Terms cash.

E. P. THIXTON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WHARTON & CO.,
252 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

FINE Brussels carpet, wardrobes, hat-rack, bedsteads and bedding, French bedsteads, spring and other mattresses, full marble bureaus and washstands, office desks, cook stoves, window shades, &c., &c., to be sold on THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

WHARTON, Auctioneer.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

HARRY C. BATES........Sole Lessee and Manager.

LAST APPEARANCE OF

MARY GLADSTANE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 11, 1869, GRAND MATINEE.

MASKS AND FACES.

Peg Woffington..................Mary Gladstane.

IN THE EVENING, at 8 o'clock,

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

THE ROBBER'S WIFE.

Rose Redland..................Mary Gladstane.

MONDAY—EDWIN FORREST as RICHELIEU.

FOURTH ANNUAL BALL

OF THE

RIDGEWAY CIRCLE, F. B.,

TO BE GIVEN AT

MASONIC TEMPLE

ON

Monday Evening, Dec. 13, '69.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS—John Shelly, Morgan McMahon, John O'Connor, Wm. Lacey, Michael Fitzgibbon, [illegible]

Good music is engaged. Tickets $1. dell d3

BILLY PASTOR'S

Great Burlesque Combination!

Newly organized for 1869-70.

Burlesque, Minstrelsy, Opera, and Ministry Combined.

BILLY PASTOR, the great Comic Vocalist and Mimic, will appear at each performance. The company consists of the best talent, with [illegible].

WEISIGER HALL

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY!

Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Dec. 14 and 15.

An entire change of programme each night. Tickets for sale at Will S. Hays'. For full particulars see bills and programmes. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75c.

dell d3&w

Weisiger Hall.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 16, 17, and 18.

THE

PEAK FAMILY,

SWISS BELL-RINGERS,

AND

Their Talented Company.

☞ Matinee Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

Admission 50c; secured seats 75c; children 25c. Matinee Prices—Adults 50c; children 25c. Seats can be secured at Will S. Hays' music store, 110 Fourth st. dell d6

CHRISTMAS SALE

AT THE

MASONIC TEMPLE.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 15, 16, and 17.

THE ladies of the Church of the Messiah (Rev. J. H. Heywood, Pastor,) will hold a sale on the days mentioned for the purpose of raising funds for finishing the new church now in process of erection on the corner of Fourth and York streets. An endless variety of fancy as well as useful articles, made by the ladies and their friends, will be offered for sale at reasonable prices, affording a rare opportunity for the purchase of Christmas Presents.

dec d3&wF&Sa

Louisville Opera House.

HARRY C. BATES......... Sole Lessee and Manager.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

EDWIN FORREST,

Supported by Miss LILLIE and Mr. W. HARRIS, and the entire company from the National Theater, Cincinnati, will appear in a round of his principal characters, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 13, 1869, as

RICHELIEU.

Engagement Positively Limited to FIVE NIGHTS ONLY.

General Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75c; Reserved seats, $1. Scale of prices same as in Cincinnati. Sale of seats will commence on Friday Dec. 10, at the box office.

MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON!

Or a Panorama of Ireland.

At MASONIC TEMPLE,

OPEN every night this week and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Change of songs and scenes each evening.

The great JERRY COHAN as Barney, the Guide.

Miss MARIE DALTON MACEVOY as Norah.

Miss KATE HALPINE as Mrs. O'Callaghan, and the Widow.

MR. CHARLES MACEVOY, Musical Director and Lecturer.

Admission to Hibernicon, 50c; Dress Circle, 25c. Children under 10 years of age, 25c.

Evening—Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Matinees—Doors open at 1; commence at 2 o'clock. Admission to matinee only; children 15c, adults 25c.

Tickets for sale at Louis Tripp's, 41 Main street, and at the Hall.

[dell d3] C. R. HALL, Agent.

ROLLER SKATING

At the Rink.

MR. FRANCE

Will be in attendance to give instruction.

SKATING HOURS—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights from 7 to 10; also every morning and afternoon, Saturday afternoon excepted. dell dtf

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE

OF

Tobacco, Pipes, & Cigars.

I WILL close out at auction sale the stock of TOBACCO, PIPES, and CIGARS contained in the warehouse occupied by Messrs. A. L. & G. ROBINSON & CO., No. 137 West Main street.

Sale to commence Tuesday, Dec. 14,

At 10 A. M., and continue from day to day till the whole stock is closed out.

ALEX P. HUMPHREY, Assignee.

SHERMAN F. WHALEY, Auctioneer. dell d3

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

5¼ Acres of Beautiful West End Property AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 13, at the Court-house door, immediately after the Marshal's sale, we will sell one square of ground, containing 5¼ acres, on the north side of Main street, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth and Main and Rowan sts.

dell d3 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

STEAMBOATS.

Tradewater Coal at Cairo.

WE have a full supply of Coal, in the hands of our agents at Cairo, Ill., which they are prepared to deliver to steamboats, on decked barges, day or night. Our yard is situated immediately below the Cairo City coal-yard.

S. W. CASEY & BRO.

FOR CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50,

INCLUDING

Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.

GEN. BUELL..........C. DAVID, Master.
BEN. FRANKLIN......SAM. HILDRETH, Master.

Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 4 o'clock P. M. Sundays at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........B. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE..........D. WHITTEN, Master.

Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Save one night and from 107 to 137 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices, and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

For Frankfort, Oregon, and Munday's Landing.
BLUE WING No. 3........SAM. SANDERS, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to J. W. FORBES, Agent, No. 41 Fourth street.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
SPRAY..........GUS. BROWN, Master.
Will leave for the above and all intermediate points on This Day, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock M., positively, from city wharf. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
ST. JOHN..........GREATHOUSE, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 11th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

United States Mail and Express Company Packet for Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
TARASCON..........MATHER, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 11th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence.
PINK VARBLE..........SELBY, Captain,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 11th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Merchants' Tennessee River Packet.
For Evansville, Paducah, Eastport, and Florence.
PINK VARBLE..........N. C. SELBY, Master,
Will leave as above and all way points on Saturday, the 11th, at 5 P. M., positively, from city wharf.
HANS W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Regular Memphis and New Orleans Packet

MAGENTA,

J. T. HICKS..........Master.
JNO. S. SULLIVAN..........Clerk.

The Only Memphis and New Orleans Packet.

LEAVES MEMPHIS AS FOLLOWS:
Wednesday, November 24;
Wednesday, December 8;
Wednesday, December 22.
LARRY HARMSTEAD, Agent.

"Old Reliable"
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master...W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk.
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate points on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, at Louisville and Nashville Railroad and Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Company's elegant United States mail steamers, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent, No. 41 Fourth street.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail steamers, leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORBES, Agent, No. 41 Fourth street.

WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] SALESMAN—[illegible] Address [illegible] P. O. Box 4,449, New York.

WANTED—MONEY—To borrow sums for twelve months on good security [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. Apply to W. L. BRECKINRIDGE, Jr., No. 117 Chestnut st., bet. First and Center.

WANTED—TWO GOOD BUSINESS MEN—One to take charge of the office, and the other to attend to the outside, of a manufacturing establishment [illegible] Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—[illegible] GIRLS—[illegible] AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All parties [illegible] MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—GRAYSON COUNTY BONDS—We desire to exchange a very desirable piece of property [illegible] PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 West Main street. dell dtf

WANTED—PARTNER—In a safe, light, cash business [illegible] Address [illegible] Postoffice.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machine in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—$250 per month, to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. [illegible] Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburg, Pa.; or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell the practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—GROUND—14 building lots, each [illegible] feet on Duncan st., bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth; [illegible] L. BUCHANAN, attorneys, No. 9 Court Place.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HORSE ROCKAWAY—In good condition; also a safe family gray mare and harness. Apply to E. BARROW, No. 85 West Market, bet. Second and Third sts.

FOR SALE—STOVE AND TIN STORE—Owing to the death of Mr. S. J. Hare, and in view of settling up the business of the late firm, the entire stock and fixtures of their business will be offered at private sale till Dec. 12. If not sold before that day it will be sold at public auction at 10 o'clock on that day. This is a good stand, and offers a rare opportunity for any one wishing to engage in this business. JAMES SOMERVILLE, surviving partner.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL AND MACHINERY—Nearly new—situated on the corner of Fourteenth and Grayson streets. Apply to E. J. LEWIS, at Planing Mill, Tenth street.

FOR SALE—COUNTER AND STORE FIXTURES—At 228 Market st.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND MUSTARD MILLS—As receiver of Baird & Co., I offer for sale the [illegible] GEO. C. BUCHANAN, 24 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—A neat two-story brick dwelling, with [illegible] First st., bet. Broadway and Green.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. [illegible] PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, [illegible] or to SNEAD & CO., New [illegible] Eighth and Ninth streets.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE—At Beard's Station, on the L., C. & L. Railroad, 12 miles from Louisville, [illegible] Apply to SAM'L HYMAN, or [illegible]

FOR SALE—FARM—That well-known farm of [illegible] Taylor, 3½ miles from New Albany, Ind., containing 90 acres, [illegible] No. 233 Green street, between First and Second.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—Containing 10 acres of choice land, 1½ miles north of Beard's Station, L., C. & L. R. R. [illegible] PEARSON & MEDDIS.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM—Of 310 acres, in Bullitt county, [illegible] BROTHERS & ISAACS, Real Estate Brokers, No. 169 West Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—LAND—I offer for sale 229¼ acres of land, lying near the L. and N. R. R., 12 miles from the city. The land is well improved. Terms easy. THOS. W. RILEY.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE STOREHOUSE—Occupied by Messrs. A. & Brother, on the north side of Main street, between Second and Third. Apply to HENRY L. POPE, at the Mechanics' Bank.

FOR RENT—COTTON PLANTATION—On Saturday, the 15th of January, 1870, on the premises, we will rent, at auction, the Le Grande Plantation, on the Leconte Circle, in Desha county, Arkansas, [illegible]

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE NO. 131—On the north side of Main street, two doors below Fourth. Apply to the law office of EMMET FIELD, No. 7 Court Place.

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A new store-house on First street, near the Galt House. Also a store-house with dwelling over it on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, and a house on Water street, between Second and Third. Apply to HENRY L. POPE, at the Mechanics' Bank.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—2 story and attic dwelling, No. 28 West Jefferson street, bet. First and Second, containing 11 rooms in good repair, water and gas. Will lease to a prompt-paying tenant for a number of years. Apply to HITE B. HENRY, S. G. Henry & Co.

FOR RENT—STOREROOM AND DWELLING—That desirable business stand recently occupied by C. A. Weeman, on north side of Market street, between Brook and Floyd. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS., northwest corner Main and First streets.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A modern two-story and attic brick residence on Jacob st., bet. Floyd and Brook, containing 8 rooms, gas and water. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street.

FOR RENT—DRY GOODS STORE-ROOM—I have for rent, for one or a term of years, a No. 1 dry goods store-room, situated on one of the business streets in the city of Frankfort, a most favorable point for business. Apply to Richard Knott, merchant, of Louisville, who is authorized to rent the same for a term of years, or myself. Nov. 24, 1869. P. SWIGERT.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—On second and third floor, 20 feet front, at 146 Main street. Apply to H. McKNIGHT, 154 Main st.

FOR RENT—STORE—Being about to move my stock of business to 149 Main street, I offer for rent the large, well-lighted, four-story building now occupied by me as a carpet store at 154 Main st. W. H. McKNIGHT.

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A No. 1 three story business house on Main street, between Brook and First. Apply to R. A. SCHRADER & CO., southwest corner Brook and Main sts.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between Main and Market. ALFRED T. POPE, Treasurer.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED—HORSE—$25 REWARD—This evening, one sorrel horse, 15 hands high, 6 years old; white legs, about 8 years old, and a bay mare, 3 years old, about 15 hands high. [illegible] The reward will be paid at the shelby stable, on Main street. Each one of the above horses had a rope around neck.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A MULE—From city of Louisville or B. W. Jenkins' stable, corner of Fifth and Green streets, one bay mule, between 15 and 16 hands high, with a scar on right side. [illegible] for the delivery of said mule to B. W. Jenkins, or for information as to where the mule can be found. GEO. W. SECKLEY.

LOST.

LOST—FUR COLLAR—On Thursday night, on Sixth street, near Walnut, a lady's fur collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at St. Paul's Church parsonage, corner of above named sts.

FOUND.

FOUND—MULE—Taken up, at the distillery of [illegible] & Co., Workhouse road, one mule, [illegible] years old, which the owner can get by proving same and paying for feed and this advertisement.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can get first-class boarding in a private family, with an elegant room either on first or second floor, by addressing P. O., Courier-Journal office. References required.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of F. L. SIM, Petition for [illegible] [illegible] HENRY E. JONES, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JAMES TERKINS, bankrupt. [illegible] W. O. HAMPTON, Assignee.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JAMES FALKENER, bankrupt. [illegible] the 8th day of November, 1869. W. O. HAMPTON, Assignee.